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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 14,036 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

EATH LIST IS SMALLER

xty-eight Reported by the Police and at Hospitals.

PROSTRATIONS WERE NOT SO MANY

In Brooklyn the Deaths Numbered Twenty, and in Hudson County, New-Jersey, Sixteen.

CITY DISTRIBUTES FREE ICE

Average Maximum Temperature for Last Nine Days Was 90.77 Degrees—Hospitals Crowded.

Relief came yesterday to the suffering millions of the metropolitan district. There was no cool wave and the change was gradual, but yesterday afternoon everybody appreciated that the temperature was lower than it had been at the same hour for several preceding days.

The temperature at 8 o'clock last evening, as reported from the Weather Bureau, was 84°, and at 8 o'clock the mercury had dropped to 80°, although it seemed to be much warmer. This was accounted for by the fact that there was scarcely any wind, what breeze there was being from the land. There was only 58 per cent. of humidity at 8 o'clock last night.

There were 68 deaths in this city yesterday, and, while there were very many prostrations, the list is not so long as it was on Wednesday.

For the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, 374 death certificates were filed at the office of the Board of Health, and it was officially stated that 158 of these deaths were due directly to the heat. This makes 1,224 deaths for the first five days of this week, of which number 302 were attributable to the heat. For the corresponding week last year there were 604 deaths.

Local Forecaster Dunn's reports yesterday showed a general moderation of the warm wave in all parts of the country east of the Mississippi River. West of the Mississippi the heated term continued unabated. The temperature yesterday up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon averaged three degrees lower than on Wednesday, and with the fall came a fresh wind, which blew from the north at a velocity varying from eight to fifteen miles an hour. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning there was 76 per cent. of humidity, which is about 4 per cent. above the normal, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was only 60 per cent.

The temperature at midnight Wednesday registered 78°. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning it was one degree lower, and an hour later there was a drop of another degree. The minimum temperature was 74 at 4 o'clock, and the mercury remained at that point for four hours. At 8 o'clock the temperature was 77°. The highest point reached during the morning was 84°, at 10 o'clock, and the maximum for the day was 87°, at 2 o'clock P. M.

From Aug. 5 to 13 inclusive, the average maximum temperature was 90.77°. The highest point reached on each day was as follows:

Aug. 5	89°	Aug. 10	91°
Aug. 6	91°	Aug. 11	94°
Aug. 7	91°	Aug. 12	92°
Aug. 8	82°	Aug. 13	87°
Aug. 9	90°		

The records of the Weather Bureau show that in 1881, on Aug. 3, 4, 5, and 6, the maximum temperature was 95°, 97°, 96°, and 92° respectively. In September of the same year, the record for high temperature was established. On Sept. 6 the maximum temperature was 98°. The following day the mercury rested at 100°, the highest temperature on record at this station, and on Sept. 8 the highest point reached was 99°.

There was a heated term in 1876, which continued for twenty-nine days, beginning on June 24, when the maximum temperature was 88°. During that term there were thirteen days on which the temperature was 90° or higher, and for twenty-one days in succession the average maximum temperature was a fraction over 90°. This latest term has lasted nine days, and the average maximum temperature has been 90.77°.

A meeting of the heads of city departments was held yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office to take action to relieve the situation among the poor resulting from the heated term. It was called at the suggestion of President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Board, because the heat had sent the death rate up higher than it ever was before—even during the cholera epidemic back in the fifties. It was decided to call on the city to appropriate $5,000 to buy ice for free distribution. The Board of Estimate a few minutes later made the appropriation asked for.

The streets in the thickly populated districts were generally flushed last night by men from the Department of Public Works.

MORE VICTIMS OF THE HEAT.

Sixty-eight Names Added to the List of Dead.

The list of deaths in this city reported by the police yesterday is as follows:

BAUER, ANNIE, forty-eight, of 443 East Thirteenth Street.

BELL, JOSEPH, forty-five, of 179 Eagle Street, Brooklyn; Bellevue Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM, MARY A., forty-two, of 642 Greenwich Street.

BOSSONG, CHARLES, twenty-four, of 342 West Thirty-ninth Street.

BOWEN, FREDERICK, seventy, of 145 Cherry Street.

BRADY, JOHN, twenty-seven, of Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

BRUNS, HERMAN, 56 Macdougal Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

COOK, ANNIE, thirty-three, of 457 West Fortieth Street.

COTTRELL, CHARLES L., fifty-eight, a watchman; Hudson Street Hospital.

CRAHL, FREDERICK, of 1,085 Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

DOLAND, CHARLES; St. Vincent's Hospital.

DRENTLER, WILLIAM, seventy, of 511 East Thirteenth Street.

DUGAN, ANNE, of 169 East Thirty-third Street.

EMERICH, ADAM, of 327 West Fortieth Street.

GASSELL, ERNEST, thirty, of 236 Tenth Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

GEISTER, FREDERICK, forty-five, of 184 Grand Street.

GILL, JOHN, forty; St. Joseph's Hospital.

GILMORE, NORAH, thirty-six, of 244 East Fifty-fifth Street.

GILSON, ROBERT, thirty, of 330 West Broadway.

HARRIS, JOSEPH; St. Francis's Hospital.

HERMANN, G., 27 Christopher Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

HESINGER, JOHN, forty-five, of 79 First Street.

HILLER, THERESA, of 338 East Fifty-sixth Street.

HURLEY, MARY, twenty, of 79 Clinton Street.

KEMPERMANN, JOHN, of 280 West Nineteenth Street.

KEDDY, ANDREW, policeman, of Spuyten Duyvil; Fordham Hospital.

LIPMAN, AUGUSTA, six months, of 98 Essex Street; at residence.

LUDGE, JOHN, forty, of 124 Second Street; at residence.

LYNCH, MARGARET, of 121 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

MAURER, PETER, of 157 West Twentieth Street.

McDONOUGH, MARTIN, seven months, of 47 Market Street.

LONG, MATTHEW, United States soldier; taken

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YAQUIS DEFEAT PURSUERS

Kill a Captain of Police and Drive Back His Men.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 13.—Capt. P. Sanchez of the Mexican police and a company of men pursued the Yaqui Indians after they were run out of town yesterday. The party was accompanied by Juan Fernandez, cashier of the Mexican Custom House. They overtook the Indians five miles east of Nogales, near the lake.

The Indians opened fire, wounding the Captain and killing the horse ridden by Fernandez. As soon as Sanchez's horse fell, the Indians made a rush at the Captain and beat him to death with guns and machetes. The other men escaped to Nogales and gave the alarm. Twenty men immediately left for the scene and brought the body of Capt. Sanchez to Nogales.

The Indians fled into the mountains near by, where they are now encamped, burning signal fires, which indicate that they are still on the warpath. Col. Kosteritski arrived last night with sixty picked men, Mexican gendarmes, and left for the mountains.

It is learned that 500 other Yaqui Indians have joined the sixty and other filibusters, and that they crossed over to American soil. The Indians seem to be crazed with their fanatical ideas and their worship of Santa Teresa, but they evidently do not desire to injure Americans, as several who were across the line when the fighting began yesterday morning had their guns taken away by the Indians and were told to get back, as they were not after any but Mexicans.

The main object of the raid was to secure the arms, ammunition, and money in the Custom House, when they intended to start for the City of Mexico to overthrow the Diaz Government.

One of the Yaqui Chiefs walked into a nut in the southern portion of the town late last night and was captured. This makes two prisoners and eight dead Indians, while seven of the officers and citizens are dead.

Copies of The Independence, Lauro Aguirre's paper, published at El Paso, Texas, were received in town yesterday and some of them were found on the dead Yaquis. The papers were dated June 8 and July 25, 1896, and were special editions, containing nothing but revolutionary matter against the Mexican Government. Some people think Lauro Aguirre was with the raiders, but no one seems to have recognized him.

The prisoner Francis Vasquez was seen last night by a correspondent. He says eighteen Indians held a meeting Tuesday night at Tubac, twenty-two miles north of Nogales, and organized for the start. They went to Huevavi, eight miles from Nogales, where they made a short stop before entering the town at 3 o'clock. There were about fifty more Mexicans and Indians in waiting there. Within thirty minutes after their arrival, the attack was made on the Mexican Custom House.

He says he does not know what their intentions were, but the Chief told him to come along and help or he would be killed. Many of those who joined the party here are well known, having worked on the railroad and done odd jobs around the town.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The State Department has received the following telegram, dated yesterday, from R. Hughes Long, American Consul at Nogales, Mexico:

"Yaqui Indians took Nogales by surprise this morning at 4 o'clock. Held it two hours. Ten Yaquis killed. One prisoner. Four Mexican guards killed and two wounded."

NEW CONVENTION CALLED.

Pennsylvania Democrats Will Try to Get Electors Who Will Stick.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—John M. Carman of Luzerne County was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee this afternoon, to succeed Robert E. Wright of Allentown, whose resignation was accepted with a vote of thanks for his efficient services in the past and regret that he could not see his way clear to go along with the Chicago ticket and platform. This resolution was offered by City Chairman Curley of Philadelphia.

There were a few hotheads who did not want to hear read either Wright's letter of resignation or his correspondence regarding withdrawals of Electors on the State ticket, but better judgment prevailed, and they were listened to in part as Secretary Savage hurriedly read the letters.

It was agreed that the State Convention should be reconvened in Harrisburg Thursday, Sept. 10, for the purpose of filling vacancies on the ticket, amending the resolutions adopted at Allentown, which means the substitution, if possible, of a silver plank for the gold plank now in the platform, and the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the convention.

A resolution to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of Populists regarding a joint Electoral ticket was laid on the table, with the suggestion that the convention was the proper body to deal with that question.

All this was not accepted without much speechmaking and indescribable confusion. The Harrity and anti-Harrity factions locked horns at the outset, and they never fraternized throughout the proceedings. The result is regarded as a victory for neither faction. The Kerr people say they are entirely satisfied. So also do the Harrity people.

SENATOR LINDSAY PROSTRATED.

The Distinguished Kentuckian Alarmingly Sick for One Night.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 13.—Senator William Lindsay suffered something like a collapse as a result of the extreme heat, at his residence here last night.

He was an alarmingly sick man all last night.

He was much better this morning, and tonight was considered out of danger.

Instructed Against Don Cameron.

TOWANDA, Penn., Aug. 13.—At the Bradford County Republican Convention, held here this afternoon, B. B. Mitchell was renominated for the State Senate and Louis Piollet, Robert S. Edmiston, and Lawrence T. Manley were named for Representatives. A full county ticket was also nominated. A resolution urging their representatives to oppose the re-election of Mr. Cameron to the United States Senate was adopted. Calusha A. Grow, Congressman at Large from Pennsylvania, and a former citizen of Towanda, presented the financial issues in a speech of an hour's length.

Fuerst Bismarck's New Record.

The Hamburg American steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived last night, broke her own record from Southampton to New-York, making the passage in 49 minutes less time than ever before. Her time was 6 days, 9 hours, and 43 minutes, and her best previous performance was 6 days, 10 hours, and 32 minutes. She encountered very smooth seas and calm weather all the way across, but reported much haze and fog. Her mails were landed by the Post Office tender shortly after midnight. She came by way of Cherbourg, France.

Colorado's Convention Called.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.—The Republican State Central Committee voted unanimously to rescind all action taken at a meeting held July 20 and adopted a series of resolutions and motions looking to the holding of a State Convention to nominate candidates for State offices. The convention is set for Sept. 9 in Denver. The committee made no recommendations relative to the support of any National ticket. R. Broad, Jr., of Golden was elected Chairman.

NANSEN'S PLAN FAILS

THE EXPLORER SAFE, BUT THE POLE STILL UNDISCOVERED.

Dr. Nansen Arrives in Norway and the Fram Will Soon Reach Port—Currents Fail to Carry Out Theories—The Polar Sea Traversed—No Northern Land Sighted—All Members of the Expedition Reported in Good Health.

VARDO, Norway, Aug. 13.—Dr. Fridthof Nansen has arrived here, returning from his attempt to reach the north pole by drifting to it in a steamer. He is accompanied by Lieut. Hansen. They left the steamer Fram, in which Dr. Nansen expected to be carried by the drifting ice to and across the pole, last Autumn.

The expedition failed to reach the object of its search, but it got four degrees further north than did any previous expedition.

Dr. Nansen says that his expedition attained one of its objects in traversing the Polar Sea to a point northward of the New Siberian Islands, namely, to latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes north. No land was sighted north of latitude 82 degrees. After reaching the parallel of 86 degrees 14 minutes the expedition went south to Franz Josef's Land, where it spent the Winter, the members subsisting on bear's flesh and blubber.

Dr. Nansen arrived here on the steamer Windward, which is conveying provisions to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. The explorer is perfectly well. The Fram is expected to arrive at Vardoe or Bergen in a short time. All were well aboard of her when Dr. Nansen left her.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—According to one report received here, Dr. Nansen's object in leaving the Fram was to push further north than the steamer was able to penetrate the ice. This was in March, 1895. The reports at hand at present are somewhat conflicting.

Thus ends another attempt to penetrate the secret of the icy north. Dr. Nansen, in a vessel especially constructed to resist the nipping of the ice, started from Vardoe on July 21, 1893, his intention being to drift with the ice to the pole. Prior to his voyage he addressed the Royal Geographical Society in London and explained his theory of the ice drift. The neighborhood of the north pole, he said, was covered by water.

Enumerating the experience of former expeditions, Dr. Nansen sought to show that the Polar current between Greenland and Spitzbergen carried southward between 80 and 120 cubic miles of water every twenty-four hours. Whence was all this water derived? Mainly, he believed, it came from the Norwegian Gulf Stream, which entered the Polar basin north of Nova Zembla, and from the current which ran northward through Behring's Strait. A third portion came from the American—and especially from the Siberian—rivers that ran into the Polar Sea. It seemed quite natural that these sources should converge, and to some extent unite to form the Greenland current. The main body of its current must, according to Dr. Nansen, be somewhere in the neighborhood of the New-Siberian Islands. Here also was the mouth of the Lena River, which carried a considerable body of comparatively warm water northward into the Polar Sea. From this region the current must naturally run in a northerly direction by the shortest route to the outlet between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and this must be to the north of Franz Josef Land and across or near the north pole.

Dr. Nansen's theory was that a vessel once in this current would be carried to the pole, and he was determined to make the attempt.

The Fram was provisioned for six years. Subsequent to its departure it was heard of several times, and then all trace of the expedition was lost until February of this year, when news reached the outside world from Takutak, in Siberia, that Dr. Nansen had found the pole and was returning. This information came from a trader named Kouchnareff, who was one of the purveyors to the expedition, but it was never verified.

It will be observed that no reason is given for the failure of the expedition, but Dr. Nansen did not apparently recognize the fact that ice drifts with the wind and not with the currents, except in calms, and that the constant southern flow of the East Greenland ice is due to the north winds, and not to a current having its origin somewhere off the Siberian coast, which current, he believed, trended southward after crossing the pole.

UNSUPPORTED RAILS OVER A FIT.

Engine Fell Into the Washout, Killing Engineer and Fireman.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—A passenger train on the Lake Shore Railway was wrecked near Otis, Ind., at 4 o'clock this morning by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer and fireman were killed, but the passengers escaped fatal injuries.

The train consisted of three passenger coaches and two mail cars. An hour and ten minutes before a freight train had safely passed over the point where the accident occurred. The theory of the railroad officials is that a cloudburst washed out the culvert.

Their idea seems to be verified by the fact that the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway, which has its tracks only a mile from the accident, had no trouble in the operation of its trains during the morning. There was nothing to warn the engineer of danger. The supports of the culverts had been weakened, but the rails were in place.

The engine, when the train reached the fatal pitfall, plunged down with terrific force. The engineer, James Griffith of Elkhart, and Fireman Michael Roach went down with the engine and were crushed to death in the wreckage. There was no opportunity to jump or make the slightest attempt to avoid the danger. The wreck occurred so quickly that they could not realize how it came about. Just before he died Engineer Griffith asked feebly what was the trouble.

All the cars were derailed. Passengers were thrown from their berths and seats, and several of them were injured.

BOILER EXPLODING SHAKES A CITY.

Tile Works in Louisville Wrecked and Two Men Fatally Hurt.

LOUISVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 13.—All Louisville was shaken at 3 A. M. to-day, and a few moments later it became known that the tile and brick works, one of the most extensive industries in the town, was a total wreck from a boiler explosion, and that the wreck was afire.

A first report was that many of the employes had been killed outright, and that they were not is little short of miraculous. All have been accounted for. Isaiah Johnson, engineer, and Lee Spellman were fatally injured. Both reside in Louisville, and have families.

The badly injured are Sheridan Lee, William Sefong, James Grailsey, and Jorn Rufonhet. All received serious, but not necessarily fatal, injuries. The damage to the plant will amount to $10,000, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Baron Fava Ordered to Washington.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—In response to a message from the Italian Government, Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, left to-night for Washington, to inquire into the details of the reported Italian lynchings in New-Orleans. Count and Countess Langier Villars returned to-night from Newport.

SOUND MONEY MASS MEETING.

Mr. Cockran Will Not Need to Reply to Mr. Bryan.

Plans for the sound-money mass meeting at Madison Square Garden next Tuesday evening are moving rapidly toward completion. W. Bourke Cockran will devote his address to a demonstration of the effects of free silver on the interests of wage earners, and the Democratic Honest Money League, which will organize the meeting, intends that wage earners shall have every possible opportunity to hear him speak. The expectation that he might need to reply to Candidate Bryan was eliminated yesterday by the proved inadequacy of that person to present his own cause attractively. Mr. Cockran will thus be left free to give the subject his attention, regardless of the Popocratic exponent. A masterly speech and an audience ready for genuine enthusiasm are confidently expected.

At a meeting of the Sound-money Executive Committee last evening, at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, Major John Byrne, who presided, announced that 10,000 seat tickets were in hand, and that their distribution would be begun to-day. Many clubs and associations have applied for blocks of seats. The Stock Exchange wishes 500. There will be visitors from out of town, some of them coming as organizations. Baltimore, which has formed an honest-money branch league, which will supervise a house-to-house canvass in that city, will be represented, as will many other places within that radius in all directions. Local applications for seats insure a home attendance thoroughly representative of the substantial interests of this city.

Major Byrne announced that a letter had been received from the secretary of William F. Harrity, asking for tickets of admission to the meeting, and declaring to the league that Mr. Harrity was in full sympathy with its action and would personally attend the meeting.

The following have signified their willingness to act as Vice Presidents of the meeting: Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, John A. McCall, John Crane, James B. Coleman, Maurice J. Power, Gen. Horatio C. King, Edward Cooper, Thomas C. Dunham, Oscar S. Strauss, Miles M. O'Brien, J. Edward Simmons, Charles J. Canda, M. E. Ingalls, Edward M. Shepard, Julius D. Mahr, Robert McGinnis, Jr., A. B. Mason, George D. Robinson, John McAnerney, Michael E. Bennin, S. J. O'Sullivan, Hugh R. Garden, Senator George Gray of Delaware, Ignatz Bozkowitz, George W. Young, Lawrence J. Callanan, W. I. Young, Henry D. McCord, Herman Rohrs, Thomas W. Hynes, Charles V. Fornes, Oliver P. Buel, F. R. Pemberton, Walter Stanton, John Lynn, David R. Gilbert, J. Kennedy Tod, and James Timpson.

Various sub-committees were appointed to look after the preliminary details of the meeting, special stress being laid on preparations that would insure the extension of direct invitations to wage earners to hear Mr. Cockran. Application for tickets should be addressed to the headquarters, at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, where they will receive prompt attention.

NEEDS FUNDS FOR ITS WORK.

German-American Sound Money League's Plans for the Campaign.

Louis Windmüller, the Treasurer of the German-American Sound-Money League, in a circular bearing on the work of the campaign, says:

"The importance of this year's Presidential campaign is patent to all. The most strenuous and unremitting efforts are necessary for the preservation of the honor of our country, which is symbolized in the gold standard.

"The business community, accordingly, is coming eagerly forward to support with heart and hand the cause of our National integrity.

"The German-American Sound-Money League appeals for financial assistance in order to be able to go on with the work it has undertaken. We claim that, by rendering us your aid, your money will be placed where it does the most good. Our chief efforts are directed toward showing the Western voters, especially those of German extraction, the folly of the silver movement. To this end we are distributing 2,000,000 of circulars throughout the doubtful Western States in English and German, which contain a popular and condensed form, an exposition of the silver heresy, showing the utter fallacy of the argument and calling attention to the disastrous results which would follow if adopted.

"We intend, besides, to engage the best speakers obtainable to stump the Western States in the cause of sound money.

"We have no doubt that you will approve of the course we are taking, and that you will further our task by favoring us with your advice and financial assistance."

PROSTRATED WHILE ON A POLE.

Lineman Ryan Falls Thirty Feet and Is Severely Injured.

John Ryan, a lineman employed by the Edison General Electric Company, climbed the pole at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to repair the light. He lay on the pavement three minutes afterward with a fractured skull, and now he is in Bellevue Hospital.

A home-bound crowd of business people saw Ryan climb the pole. He was apparently weak, and many stopped to watch him work. He had taken out the burned carbons when his pliers and the other tools he was using fell.

A cry went up from the watchers, and in a second Ryan's body stiffened and shot to the ground, nearly thirty feet. It lay there for nearly fifteen minutes before an ambulance arrived from Bellevue Hospital.

The surgeon said the heat had caused prostration while the man was at work on the pole.

Ryan is thirty-seven years old. His home is 460 East Thirty-ninth Street.

THE RIGHT OF STREET SPEAKING.

Arguments for Single Taxers in a United States Court.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 13.—Argument was begun before Judge Wales, in the United States Court this morning, on the application of the single-tax prisoners for release from the Dover jail. James J. Haggerty and Arthur H. Stephenson, the petitioners, were in court.

Jackson H. Ralston, counsel for the applicants, opened argument for them before Judge Wales had refused to have the evidence taken at the hearing before the Dover Justice reviewed. The Court said the only question to be determined was whether the commitment of prisoners was or was not contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

Attorney Ralston held that the ordinance under which three of the sixteen men were committed was illegal and void, and conflicted with the provisions of the Dover town charter. He also contended that the convictions were contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Benjah Watson, for the Dover authorities, replied to Ralston. He held that the trial of the prisoners was not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, and that the town ordinance was proper.

Many Western Papers for Gold.

A firm of newsdealers in Dayton, Ohio, being desirous of ascertaining the position of the newspapers published west of the Mississippi River, on the financial question, sent postal cards of inquiry, and, according to The Dayton Times, received replies from 161 journals, of which 95 are for sound money and 66 for free silver. Ninety-four Republican papers were heard from, and 82 are for gold, and 12 for free silver. Of the 41 Democratic papers which responded, 7 are for gold and 34 for silver. Six of the 18 independent papers are for gold and 12 for silver. The 8 Populist papers heard from are, of course, all for silver.

Archbishop Corrigan's Birthday.

Archbishop Corrigan was receiving congratulations yesterday, it being the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth. He was born in Newark, N. J., and was ordained a priest at Rome in 1863.

TONIC TO STOCK MARKET

NEWS OF FROST-BITTEN SILVER WAVE HAS EXHILARATING EFFECT.

The Dismal Outcome of the Bryan Hurrah in Madison Square Garden Serves to Develop a Buoyancy—Prices Advance from One to Two Points Along the List—What Men Prominent in Financial Circles Say of the "Boy Orator."

A sentiment stalked into Wall Street yesterday morning with the confident mien of a victor and shouted to the timid and depressed souls therein assembled: "There is no danger! Bryan and his cause are harmless!"

Thereupon dormant confidence awoke, and, questioning the sentiment, found that it had come all the way from Madison Square Garden with the news that the Silver-Populist movement had been frost-bitten.

The languid, wabbling stock market got upon its feet with celerity and vigor. As though refreshed by an exhilarating tonic, it developed a buoyancy reminiscent of the good old days when neither Populists nor free-coinage men were abroad to vex and frighten honest money. From the opening of the Stock Exchange until noon there was a steady and strong demand for good securities, and prices generally ranged from one to two points higher.

Trading was for both investment and speculative account, the speculators apparently eager to reap the full advantage of what was believed to be an inevitable upward movement. Had Bryan made a popular hit at the Madison Square Garden meeting, the market would have gone down pell mell. The reassuring political conditions were supplemented and aided by the favorable feeling in London and the dividend boom of Burlington and Quincy.

The Granger stocks, however, led the rise, and there was active trading in St. Paul, Burlington and Quincy, and in Rock Island. On sales of 50,000 shares the price of St. Paul made a net advance of 1⅝. Burlington and Quincy opened at 58⅜ and advanced to 59, on the news from Boston that the Directors had declared the regular quarterly dividend. The transactions in this stock for the day aggregated more than 24,500 shares, and the closing price was 58⅝.

American Sugar Refining Company's certificates led all other securities in activity, more than 70,000 shares being dealt in. The price opened at 150, rose to 152¾, and closed strong at 151½, the net advance from Wednesday's closing being 2¾. There was a net gain of 2 points in Tobacco certificates on sales of about 13,000 shares. Western Union advanced from 76⅛ to 78, and closed at 77⅞. Other notable net advances were: Lackawanna, 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¾; Metropolitan Traction, 1; Missouri Pacific, ⅜; National Lead preferred, ⅜; New-York Central, 1¼; Northwest, 2¼, and United States Leather 1¾.

Manhattan Railway stock showed a temporary disposition to join in the general upward movement, advancing from 75 to 76⅜. It then receded in consequence of its weak weakness to 73⅜, and closed at 74¼. Throughout the day there was an uncommonly cheerful feeling among the brokers.

The criticisms of Mr. Bryan's speech, which were heard in the Stock Exchange, certainly did not indicate any great amount of respect for the silver-Populist candidate's intellectual make-up. The following terse characterization from the lips of Francis L. Lames, President of the Exchange, was received with nods of approval:

"The Boy Orator of the Platte is well named—1,000 miles long and 0 inches deep."

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, remarked:

"Mr. Bryan's statements regarding finance are absurd. They are too vaporous to be pricked. Nobody can argue against mere assertions."

H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, said: "Mr. Bryan's speech did not shed any light on any dark subject. It is rarely that a man has no qualifications for a place to which he aspires, but Mr. Bryan exhibits none."

One of the glaringly inaccurate statements made by Mr. Bryan in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night was that railroad rates had not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices.

E. E. Thomas, the efficient and conservative President of the Erie Railroad, took up that statement and disposed of it as follows:

"Mr. Bryan here makes an assertion that cannot be supported by the facts. He evidently does not know anything about railroad freight matters, and if his views on finance are no truer than those on railroad rates they will certainly be valueless. Railroad rates have been steadily reduced for the past twenty-five years, until now there is no country in the world where freights are carried so low."

Washington E. Connor read Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, and thus commented upon it:

"Mr. Bryan's utterances on the financial question indicate clearly that he does not understand it. Even with the assistance of Mr. Bland he is not able to put forward any facts or figures to prove that the free coinage of silver would be beneficial. There is simply his assertion that it would not be harmful. Mr. Bryan says that he is in favor of bimetallism, but he gives no facts to show how he would keep gold in this country.

"Any person who knows even the A B C of finance can see that gold would leave this country if we were to have free coinage of silver. Neither Mr. Bryan nor any other man can show how gold can be kept here with free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. No one in this country who associates with Altgeld, Tillman, Peffer, and Mrs. Lease can expect any other support than that accorded to Coxey's army on its famous march to Washington."

An active operator and a close observer of events is Gen. Thomas L. Watson of the brokerage firm of Watson & Gibson. He said yesterday:

"Mr. Bryan's speech failed to make the impression upon the great public that it was intended to make. It was to have been the foundation, the material out of which the lesser lights were to have built their campaign speeches. But there is nothing in the 'great effort' to build on."

THE BLIGHT OF FREE SILVER.

Bad Effect of Bryan's Campaign on the Rubber Industry.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 13.—William T. Rodenbach, Treasurer of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company of Naugatuck, says the free-silver agitation is having a serious effect upon the rubber industry.

Two big rubber concerns in Naugatuck, as well as most other factories of the rubber trust, are closed down for an indefinite period.

Treasurer Rodenbach says his company has a considerable number of orders ahead, but as they come from the South and West, he does not consider it safe to fill them in the present uncertain financial condition. He expresses the opinion that the possibility of silver legislation has affected the metal goods trade more seriously than any other industry.

Gold Convention in Maine.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—A call was issued to-night for a mass convention of sound-money Democrats of Maine at Portland Aug. 20, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention of the National Democratic Party at Indianapolis, and to choose Presidential Electors to support the nominees of that convention.

Boston Newspaper Man Dead.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Samuel H. Sturges, a reporter on The Boston Herald for twenty years, and widely known, died last night at his home in Somerville, after two days' prostration from the heat, resulting in paralysis of the brain. He was forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

SHORT $24,000, HE SHOT HIMSELF.

Assistant Cashier Surprised by the Examiner's Appearance.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 13.—Josiah E. Kelley, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of this city, was found dead last evening at the bottom of the cellar steps in his residence, which forms the rear of the bank. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

National Bank Examiner Vance suddenly appeared in this city yesterday, and, being a new man, had taken Kelley by surprise. He soon found a shortage in Kelley's accounts. Kelley disappeared, but after a brief search his body was discovered. Kelley had four letters in his pocket, one addressed to Director E. B. Reynolds, in which he explained that there was a deficit created by him previous to 1891 and amounting to $24,100. Kelley was forty-seven years old, moved in the best society, lived well, was a trusted officer of several associations, was of the best of families, and had the confidence of every one. His insurance is quite heavy, but is in favor of his wife or daughter, or both.

SLAUGHTER OF MOHAMMEDANS.

The Chinese Commander Showing No Mercy to Insurrectionists.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu, China, appears to be developing large proportions. The General in Chief of the imperial forces apparently has commands to carry on a war of extermination.

In the affected district, in one place, he slew 3,000 trades people and sold their wives and female children.

This is expected to provoke terrible resistance, in which Mohammedans across the border, in Russia, are expected to take a hand.

With reference to the outbreak of the insurrection in Formosa and cruelty on the part of the Japanese civil and military authorities, the Niche Nichi Shimbun characterizes the reports of cruelties as reckless fables, base calumnies, and deserving no attention.

ROBBED A BANK AT PISTOL POINT.

Three Masked Men in Daylight Take $6,000 in a Sack.

MONTPELIER, Idaho, Aug. 13.—Three masked men, armed to the teeth, entered the Bank of Montpelier at 3 P. M. to-day, and covering Cashier Gray and his two assistants with revolvers, emptied the safe of about $6,000.

Teller McIntosh was struck over the head with a pistol, and one of the robbers carried off the plunder in a sack. The second man left shortly afterward, leaving the third on guard. As soon as he left the bank officials gave the alarm, and the Sheriff with a strong posse was quickly on the trail of the party.

At last reports they had not been seen.

YUKON BOUNDARY WELL DEFINED.

Canadian and American Lines Said to be in Substantial Accord.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 13.—In connection with the newspaper report that a large slice of the Yukon district, containing valuable mines, recently had been appropriated by Canada, the Deputy Minister of the Interior states that the boundary line on the Yukon River was run by Surveyor Ogilvie two years ago, and its accuracy has since been verified by American surveyors. In one case, at the crossing of Forty Mile Creek, a difference of only six feet was discovered. At the crossing of the Yukon River there was a difference of 600 feet, but in order to avoid disputes this was allowed to the Americans.

SECRETARY CARLISLE AT MARION.

He Proposes to Take a Good Rest Before Resuming Official Work.

MARION, Mass., Aug. 13.—Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle arrived at Marion this evening on the Government steamer Mistletoe. They were met on coming ashore by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, whose guests they will be while here. Secretary Carlisle reports a pleasant trip up the Sound. He says he is very glad to be in Marion once more, where he hopes to have a good rest before resuming his official duties at Washington.

William Carlisle and family accompanied the Secretary to Marion. The Mistletoe probably will be at the disposal of the Secretary during his stay.

WARNER MILLER DEFEATED AGAIN.

Loses His County in a Contest for State Convention Delegates.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The contest between Warner Miller and Titus J. Sheard, in the Republican caucus held here to-day for the election of delegates to the State Convention, was close.

The county is entitled to sixty-four delegates. Of this number Sheard has secured thirty-four, thus defeating Miller and controlling the county.

The town of Webb, which Miller claimed, gave Sheard a majority of 187 votes in the caucus.

JAPANESE BICYCLES FOR AMERICA.

One Order Given—Riding Condemned by Japanese Medical Men.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The Yokohama Bicycle Works has received an order from America for 100 bicycles.

Those who affect the bicycle in Japan are employes of mercantile and banking corporations, young persons, and school teachers.

The opinion of Japanese medical experts is adverse to the use of the bicycle by either sex.

Tupper Calls a Conservative Caucus.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 13.—Sir Charles Tupper has caused an urgent circular to be sent out to the Conservative Senators and members of the House of Commons asking them to be present at a party caucus to be held in this city next Wednesday. At this meeting the question of party leadership will be decided, and the future policy of the party, especially on the school question, will be discussed.

West Point Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point were announced to-day: Walter H. Smith, Thomasville, Ga.; Paul Foley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Armin Haupt, alternate, New-York City; Lois N. Raphael, alternate, Houston, Texas; James Knox Roach, alternate, Rockhill S. C.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Mrs. Jennie Quinn of 139 Pine Street, Paterson, died Wednesday from a pistol-shot wound received on the Fourth of July. She was sitting near the window at her home, when something struck her on the arm. It was found that a bullet had penetrated her arm. An operation was performed, but blood poisoning set in.

—James Beers and Mrs. Medlecott, residents of Georgetown, Conn., had a dispute Wednesday over the ownership of some chickens, and, rolling up their sleeves, fought. Mrs. Medlecott got a sickle and cut Beers on the arm and face. He is confined to the house.

—The Kinney Hotel at Sprakers, N. Y., was burned yesterday, with most of its contents. The loss is $10,000; partially insured. The fire was caused by a spark from a locomotive on the West Shore Railroad.

—The barns of the Texas Brewing Company, Fort Worth, Texas, were destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of $12,000. Forty head of horses were rescued from the flames.

—J. Walshaw's woolen mills, dryhouse, and sawmill, Bolton, Ontario, were burned Wednesday. Loss, $28,000; partly insured.

REST FOR THE BOY ORATOR

MR. BRYAN'S TRIP EAST POSTPONED BY THE MANAGERS.

He Is to Go to Some Quiet Place for a Fortnight and Think Over His Letter of Acceptance—It Was Decided to Take No Chances of a Frost in Maine During the Month of August—May Visit Asbury Park.

William J. Bryan had everything arranged yesterday for a visit to Boston, Mass., and to Bath, Me.

The managers of his campaign held a conference last night and postponed the contemplated visit.

In Boston, the home of culture, and in Bath, the home of Mr. Sewall, Mr. Bryan and his wife had anticipated having a pleasant and restful time. The proposed visit was regarded by both as a sort of triumphal excursion into the extreme Eastern outposts of "the enemy's country."

Mr. Bryan said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon that he would go to Boston at noon to-day. When asked about his movements he said:

"Beyond to-morrow I c

the business country was the "marble heart" after Bryan had begun to speak, and it was acknowledged that for kindling any enthusiasm this programme of invasion which had been suggested by Mr. Bryan himself had been a failure. It was hard to begin a campaign under the dismal circumstances.

Then there was difficulty in selecting a Chairman for the Executive and Campaign Committees. Senator Gorman, who has been quoted as hesitating to accept the leadership, was the choice of some of the committee, but some opposed him. It is said that the Tillman-Altgeld variety of committeeman opposed Mr. Gorman because it thinks he is too closely identified with Eastern interests and is not enough of a "pitchforker" to suit that sort of statesmen.

Moreover, some claim that Senator Gorman is altogether too recent a convert to the silver idea to be intrusted with the management of a campaign in which the doctrines the Populists have been preaching for year are the essential issues.

What is wanted by the Tillman-Altgeld crowd is a fire-eater, who will fight Lombard Street, "plutocrats," "British domination," and all that, and stand squarely up in favor of all the items of repudiation in the Chicago platform. The leaders may not be afraid of Gorman on this score, but they do not think his name would inspire confidence among the grangers.

The subject of the proper place for headquarters was discussed for hours. In the afternoon Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall, and finally Mr. Bryan himself, were brought into the conference at the Windsor Hotel at first, and later at the home of Treasurer St. John, in East Thirty-fourth Street. In the last conferences Mr. Richardson of Tennessee was brought into the field for the Chairmanship of one of those committees, and while the question was not settled Mr. Richardson was well in the foreground last night.

It was announced that the committees would not be selected until to-day or to-morrow, and that Chairman Jones would raise public the names in Washington probably.

The resolution adopted by the National Committee at its meeting Tuesday directed the various committees, when appointed, to organize at Washington. The committees had not met as the Commission Committee before trying to agree on the place. New-York, Chicago and Washington are each in the race. Chicago is the only one that has ever had a National Convention, and the building was erected last night New-York practically cut of the race.

Bryan, it was said, favors Chicago. The memories which cluster around his reception there are doubtless more pleasant than those of New-York, and his advice, it was said, was to refrain from the big cities of the country if at all possible, and seek the home of the people. Senators Jones and Faulkner, it was said, also inclined to Washington. So this question was not settled.

The new arbitrary the committee proceeded to file with these members of the Committee to-day, for the latter did not believe Senator Gorman was right in the opinion that the National Convention gave him and his different associates authority to reconstruct the committees to suit their own ideas and that, under this authority, a little thing like the right of one State to determine who shall represent it on the committee was not a material consequence. This course was in perfect keeping with the revolutionary

[illegible] New-York French of Committee, who [illegible] and Hawley [illegible] Washington [illegible] Bryan [illegible] still [illegible] yesterday [illegible] as [illegible] those who ought to be designated."

Another [illegible] the [illegible] Bryan [illegible] the St. [illegible] Bryan [illegible] Democratic [illegible] organization [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MANHANSET HOUSE AFIRE

THE GREAT HOTEL ON SHELTER ISLAND PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Flames Worked Their Way from the Laundry to the Bridge Connecting the Old and New Buildings and Almost Consumed the Old—Gunpowder Used to Check the Fire—Cottages in Danger for a Time—Guests All Depart.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 13.—The Manhanset House, on Shelter Island, opposite this village, was partly destroyed by fire today. The fire department from this village, aided by the streams of water thrown on the flames from the steam yachts and other steam craft in the bay, preserved the newer portion of the hotel and also the annex. The peculiar construction of the great hotel rendered it possible to save these portions.

The hotel was divided into three parts. The original hotel building was at the west of the roadway leading from the ferry landing, which was close to the hotel. Across this roadway there was a bridge. On the bridge was the music and dancing pavilion. At the east end of the bridge there was an addition to the hotel, separated by the length of the bridge, but still readily accessible by that structure. Beyond the new portion, which is larger than the original building, there is an annex, a smaller building than either of the others, and connected with the new portion by covered verandas.

At the rear of the hotel there are several cottages. The hotel buildings stand on a bluff, which rises abruptly from the shore. The old building was separated from the new building by a space of about fifty-five feet.

The fire was discovered at 7:45 o'clock A. M. in the laundry in the rear of the old portion of the hotel. The flames are supposed to have been started by the big laundry stoves overheating the thin wood partition which ran across the laundry. Adjoining the laundry was the cookhouse, and below the cookhouse was the engine and pump room. Here was a pump to furnish water in case of fire.

As soon as the fire was discovered word was sent to start the pump, and the waiters and other employes of the hotel, who had been drilled as a fire brigade, started to fight the flames. Their efforts at first seemed successful, and for a time it looked as though the fire would be a trifling affair.

The flames, however, worked into the kitchen, and from there down into the pump and engine room, and the heat and flames soon drove the firemen and engineer from their posts. The supply of water was shut off. Then the flames spread rapidly. The fire brigade did the best it could to hold the flames in check by means of buckets and the water in the supply tanks. They were only partly successful.

When the flames were first discovered, bellboys and others hasted through every portion of the great hotel arousing the guests.

Some of the guests became greatly alarmed, but at no time was there any semblance of a panic. Most of the boarders busied themselves in packing their trunks and getting their belongings together. While the fire brigade fought the flames in partial ruin the trunks and most of the furniture in the old building were removed to the lawn.

When it was seen the fire would be a serious one word was sent to this place asking for help. The firemen, with their apparatus, were taken over on the ferryboat Menandie. The apparatus was soon on the scene, and took positions on the pier and began to pump water on the flames, which by this time were raging through the west end of the old building.

There was immediate danger to the cottages in the rear, but the firemen wet them down, and although one of them, the nearest to the fire, caught fire several times, they were extinguished. The fire advanced toward the bridge through the old building in spite of the efforts of the firemen and of the streams poured on the flames from several yachts, and at 9:30 o'clock it looked as though the flames could not be checked before they had reached the music pavilion.

It was decided to blow up the bridge and the pavilion and thus create a gap between the buildings. Men were hurried to this place for dynamite, but none could be found, and the messengers returned to the hotel with two kegs of powder, which they had managed to obtain.

These were placed in the dancing pavilion and trains were set. The powder exploded a few minutes after 10 o'clock and tore holes in the sides of the pavilion, but was not powerful enough to wreck the bridge, which was constructed of heavy timbers set in the earth and crossed by equally heavy timbers.

The flames reached the bridge a few minutes after the explosion, and every stream of water, great and small, was concentrated on it and the end of the new building. It was hot work, but the firemen stuck to their posts until they dropped from heat and exhaustion and had to be carried away. The sides of the pavilion and part of the bridge nearest the old portion were on fire at 10:30 o'clock, but the firemen put out the flames. Again and again the flames attacked this part, but each time the firemen drove them back.

The fire reached the tower, which formed the corner of the old building nearest the bridge, and shortly before 11 o'clock it fell. The firemen had a difficult task at that time to keep the flames from crossing the point which they had selected as the fighting point. As the fire concentrated at the end of the old building, it became so hot that it was impossible for the firemen to work except under streams of water which their fellow-workers directed on them. Repeatedly men were forced to abandon their positions and go out on the bluff to cool off and revive themselves. Many had to be carried away by their fellows.

There were many narrow escapes during the fire. At one time a force of the Greenport firemen was working on the roof of an extension. They did not see that a big chimney near them was tottering and in danger of falling directly upon the extension. Others saw the danger and called to the men to come down. They abandoned their lines on the roof and climbed and jumped down just before the chimney crashed down on the extension, tearing through the roof.

The steam yacht Freelance, owned by Frederick A. Schermerhorn, did good work in fighting the fire. It tied up to the pier and the powerful pumps threw two heavy streams on the flames.

The fire burned until late in the afternoon, but by noon the firemen were certain of victory and by 1 o'clock they had the fire under control.

Chief Preston of the Fire Department was several times overcome by the heat and smoke, but revived quickly each time and returned to his work.

The saved portion of the hotel, which is the largest, was made untenantable by the fire. In the burned portion were the gas and electric plants, so that the remaining portion is cut off entirely from lighting facilities. The laundry and cooking rooms, together with the dining room, were destroyed, so that, although the guests might have returned to their rooms, they decided to leave, and the midday and afternoon trains bore away most of them. A few sought quarters in the Prospect House. During the fire the proprietor of the Prospect House supplied the workers with drink and food.

The bridge and pavilion will have to be rebuilt if the burned portion be reconstructed. There were 500 guests in the house at the time of the fire. During the fire many of the men rendered valuable service by manning the two hand engines of the Fire Department, thus allowing the men who would otherwise have had to attend to this to relieve their fellow-firemen at the nozzles.

The loss will be about $100,000. The hotel and its contents were valued at about $250,000. The furniture saved from the burned portion was much battered and nearly ruined in being taken out.

The hotel was one of the finest along the Atlantic coast. It was 725 feet from end to end, and easily could accommodate 800 persons, while 1,000 could have been taken if necessary. The broad verandas ran around the four sides of each of the three buildings. The buildings contained all of the latest improvements. The buildings and property belong to an incorporated company. H. D. W. Lawson managed the hotel.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Aug. 6, Southampton and Cherbourg 7, with mdse and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS Fort William, (Br.,) Dunlop, Ponce July 20, Humacao Aug. 3, Arroyo 4, Mayaguez 5, Arecibo 6 and San Juan 7, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10

WINNIPEGS THE WINNERS.

Manitoba Rowers Beat Out the Four-Oared Senior Crews.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—The second and concluding day of the National regatta of amateur oarsmen furnished some excellent races, which were witnessed by a good-sized crowd from the bluff overlooking the course. The day was an ideal one for aquatics. The torrid rays of the sun were veiled by fleecy clouds, and a gentle breeze from the northeast cooled the atmosphere without being sufficiently strong to interfere with the oarsmen.

The honors to-day were evenly distributed. Joseph J. Whitehead of Cambridgeport, Mass., won the senior singles. The race was protested by E. A. Thompson, who claimed that Whitehead had entered his water and crowded him out of his course. Referee Ballantyne ordered the race to be rerowed, but Whitehead refused to row again, and it being shown that there was no foul, the race was justly awarded to Whitehead. In the intermediate singles Edward H. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., and of famous rowing ancestry, won quite handily.

The New-York Athletic Club won the senior double shell race in great shape, but was beaten by the Baltimores in the senior eights. The latter rowed in fine form, and had a length and a quarter to the good at the finish. The great event of the day was the international four-oared senior shell race. The Winnipeg crew, from Manitoba, pulled away from its competitors, the Riversides, of Massachusetts, the Staten Islands, the Institutes of Newark, and the Detroits, and crossed the line with four open lengths to spare. The Riversides, who finished second, were disqualified for having fouled the Winnipegs at the turn, and second place was given to the Staten Island crew. The Institutes were third, and the Detroits fourth.

The prizes were distributed at the United States Hotel this evening. Summaries:

Final Heat of Senior Singles.—Won by Joseph J. Whitehead, Riverside B. C., Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. A. Thompson, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second; J. B. Juvenal, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia, third; Fred Cresser, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, fourth. Time—10:11.

Intermediate Singles.—Won by Edward H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett R. C., Worcester, Mass.; Edward F. Schultz, Narragansett B. C., Providence, R. I., second; R. C. Lockwood, First Philadelphia R. C., third; Edwin B. Nall, Detroit B. C., fourth; N. T. Langlois, Wyandotte A. C., Wyandotte, Mich., fifth. Time—9:59.

Senior Eight-Oared Shell.—Won by Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore, Md.—R. P. Van Sant, W. H. Werner, William D. Lilly, L. L. Lloyd, W. A. Berkin, Jr., W. F. Bull, George J. Turner, W. F. Ritzler, stroke; H. Whitehead, coxswain; New-York Athletic Club, second—Walter W. Griffin, George Kollstedt, George E. Grant, Edwin Crawford, Theodore F. Tomlinson, Francis V. Dobbins, Alfred G. Fry, Stanley M. Seaman, stroke; D. G. Smyth, coxswain. Time—7:48½.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by New-York Athletic Club—P. J. Round, R. H. Crawford; Toronto Rowing Club, second—P. J. Ryan, J. A. Russell; Pennsylvania Barge Club, third—G. W. Van Vliet, Hugh Monaghan. Time—9:10¾.

International Four-Oared Senior Shell.—Won by Winnipeg R. C., Winnipeg, Manitoba—J. C. Armitage, W. J. K. Osborn, Charles W. Johnson, Charles L. Marks, stroke; Staten Island B. C., second—A. Remler, K. Wolff, P. Voss, L. Wolf, stroke; Institute B. C., Newark, N. J., third—William J. Kiely, Edward J. Carney, Owen F. Fox, V. Lockmore, stroke; Detroit B. C., fourth—Joseph T. Lyon, H. L. Pierson D. H. Duffield, Edward L. Warner, stroke; Riverside B. C., disqualified—P. D. Sayes, William Parrock, Joseph Hobbe, M. C. Sullivan, stroke. Time—8:15¾.

WOMAN UP FOR ELECTOR.

Mrs. Sarah Malloy's Name on Wyoming Republican Ticket.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 13.—The Wyoming Republican Convention, after two hours' wrestling in committee over a satisfactory plank, adopted the following:

We favor the free coinage of gold and silver into standard money as expressed in our former platforms, under such legislation as will guarantee that all our money shall remain on an equality.

This is apparently satisfactory to both the gold and silver factions in the State. The nominations made are:

Congress—Frank W. Mondell, the present representative.

Supreme Judge—H. V. S. Groesbeck, the present Chief Justice.

Presidential Electors—W. F. Brittain, Sheridan County; Benjamin Howell, Sweetwater County; Mrs. Sarah Malloy, Laramie County.

Mrs. Malloy is the wife of Superintendent of the Union Pacific lines in Wyoming and is the mother of four children. She always has voted the Republican ticket, while her husband is a Democrat. She has accepted the nomination.

Assemblyman Saunders Renominated.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Republican County Convention to-day renominated for the Assembly Franklin P. Saunders, author of the mileage-book law, and elected the following delegates: State Convention, F. P. Saunders, F. W. Childs, G. N. Skinner, C. H. Stevens, and J. H. Brown; Congressional Convention, F. M. Beardsley, A. M. Surdam, C. P. McVean, R. Price, and A. E. Seymour; Judicial Convention, Edmund C. Alger. A. S. Brown was re-elected Chairman of the County Committee.

Cold-Water Candidate Notified.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Hale Johnson of Newton, Ill., was notified in the Association Building auditorium to-night of his nomination by the Prohibitionist Convention at Pittsburg for the office of Vice President of the United States. There was a small audience, but it was not lacking in enthusiasm.

Bay State Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The Republican State Committee to-day selected William H. Moody of Haverhill to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the State Convention to be held Oct. 1. Gen. Draper of Hopedale will be the presiding officer.

The Philosophy of Belief.

From The Quarterly Review.

The Royal Society was incorporated by royal charter in 1662. Five years later the society elected as one of its Fellows, John Ray, the naturalist, whose works were considered by Cuvier as the foundation of modern zoölogy. It was this John Ray who produced the work entitled "The Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of Creation." Nehemiah Grew, also a member of the Royal Society, wrote a work called "Cosmologia Sacra," in which he dwelt on the evidence of design in nature. In more recent times the authors of the "Bridgewater Treatises" were among the most eminent men of their day. In no sense were any of these writers desirous of retarding science. The contrary was the case. They were by some suspected of too great an adhesion to nature and science. In the seventeenth century, at any rate, the method of explaining nature by some a priori theological views had not wholly passed away. There were still those who were content to believe that all noxious weeds and harmful creatures, according to some, were sufficiently explained by the doctrine of sin.

The advocates of the design argument advanced a higher idea of the Divine wisdom, when they saw a gain in apparently hurtful things. If the bramble hurts man it makes a better hedge. Hurtful animals induce us to watchfulness, thistles and moles to good husbandry; lice oblige us to cleanliness in our bodies, spiders in our homes, and the moth in our clothes. Naive and boylike as this sounds, it was an advance on what had gone before. They believed that nature had her own message, and they were ready to hear and to tell it.

They reported what they believed they saw—marks of mind in nature. Their conclusions were based on grounds which satisfied the most skeptical men of their own times. Men who assailed the faith of the Church acknowledged the argument. Two examples will suffice—Hume, in England, and Voltaire, in France. Hume wrote: "The whole frame of nature bespeaks an intelligent maker." Voltaire wrote: "Rien n'ébranle en moi cet axiome, tout ouvrage démontre un ouvrier." It is necessary to remind ourselves of these facts, that we may fairly and justly estimate the historical position of the advocates of the design argument. They were not the advocates of retrogression; they were in the advance line of scientific investigation.

A Grim Corporation.

From The Century Magazine.

The African Lakes Company h
so careful that it compels its age
their own funeral expenses; so m
died that an order was actually i
pelling the agents to die at thei
pense. For a long while the co
enjoyed a monopoly of trade.

It Induces Sleep.
Horsford's Acid Phosph

Dr. S. T. Lineaweaver, Leban
says: "It induces a quick sleep,
notes digestion."

DEATH LIST IS SMALLER

Continued from Page 1.

from lodgings at 20 Bowery; Gouverneur Hospital.

McGRATH, WILLIAM J., thirty-seven, of 32 New Chambers Street.

McKEEN, GEORGE, of 51 Greenwich Avenue.

McKNIGHT, BRIDGET, 343 East Thirty-seventh Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN, forty-eight, of 338 East Fourth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

MITCHELL, KATHERINE, fifty, of 152 East Twentieth Street.

MONOHAN, WILLIAM, four, residence unknown; at Jerome Park Reservoir.

MURPHY, ——, of 601 West Thirtieth Street.

MURTAGH, JAMES, fifty, of 530 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; 60 Front Street.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, of 2,124 Second Avenue.

OPMAN, JOSEPH, of 445 West Fifty-third Street.

OTIS, MARTIN, 85 Christopher Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

POWERS, THOMAS, of 445 West Fifty-third Street.

RADISH, HERRMAN, of 221 East Eighty-ninth Street.

SCHLEICH, KATE, of 24 Avenue A.

SCRUE, MARCUS, thirty-seven, of 1,966 Park Avenue.

SINGLETON, JOHN, forty-eight, of 428 West Seventh Street.

SMITH, RETTA, six, of 333 West Sixty-ninth Street.

SMITH, THOMAS, sixty, of 91 Monroe Street.

SPACLIN, JACOB, fifty-four, of 66 East Ninety-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

STRAUB, MARCUS, of 1,966 Park Avenue.

THOMAS, E., of 5 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

TIERNAN, MARY, sixty, homeless; at 88 Baxter Street.

TORREY, WILLIAM, fifty; Hudson Street Hospital.

TUCKER, CATHERINE, forty-eight, of 170 Varick Street.

VALONDEK, JOSEPH, forty-three, of 420 East Seventy-third Street.

VANDEREMDE, HENRY, thirty-eight, of 323 Bowery.

VESSELER, FRANK, thirty-three, of 89 Second Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

——, ——, three unknown men, two about forty-five, and one about fifty-five; Hudson Street Hospita..

——, ——, two unknown women; Gouverneur Hospital.

——, ——, three unknown men; Gouverneur Hospital.

——, ——, unknown man, at 210 Eleventh Avenue.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

One Hundred and Fifty-two Persons Overcome Yesterday.

The names of those prostrated by the heat, as reported by the police yesterday are as follows:

ABBOTT, MARTIN, thirty-two, clerk, of 228 West Nineteenth Street; prostrated at Twenty-third Street Ferry; Bellevue Hospital.

ALBRECHT, AUGUST, thirty-two, of 340 West Twenty-fifth Street; prostrated at residence; New-York Hospital.

ALESBURY, LENA, thirty-seven, domestic, of 175 Monroe Street; Bellevue Hospital.

BANKS, WILLIAM, colored, thirty-eight, of 127 West Twenty-sixth Street, prostrated at Hoffman House; New-York Hospital.

BARRETT, MICHAEL, thirty, a laborer, of 512 East Eighteenth Street; prostrated at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

BARRY, JOHN, twenty-three, of 27 Monroe Street; prostrated at home; Hudson Street Hospital.

BARRY, THOMAS, nineteen, of 634 Tenth Avenue; prostrated at 524 West Forty-fifth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

BEARY, CHARLES, twenty-two, of 481 West Thirty-seventh Street; prostrated at 87 Park Place; Hudson Street Hospital.

BEATTY, THOMAS, twenty-five, of 338 East Thirty-fifth Street; prostrated at Second Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

BECKER, GEORGE, thirty-six, residence unknown; prostrated at 272 Broadway; Bellevue Hospital.

BERGER, JACOB, thirty-six, Avenue A and Third Street; prostrated at Cortlandt Street Ferry; Hudson Street Hospital.

BERNAY, JOSEPH, twenty-four, laborer, of 141 North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Thirtieth street and East River; Bellevue Hospital.

BONHUEST, ALBERT, forty-two, of 1,300 Second Avenue; prostrated at 10 Division Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

BOURCK, FRANK, twenty-six, of 354 East Seventy-first Street; prostrated at 600 West Fifty-first Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

BOYLE, BENJAMIN, thirty-two, of 8 Lewis Street; prostrated at 608 Grand Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

BOYLON WILLIAM, twenty-two, of 219 East Thirty-first Street; prostrated at 171 Sixth Avenue; New-York Hospital.

BRENNAN, JAMES, thirty-five, of 443 East Eighteenth Street; prostrated at Forty-third Street and First Avenue; Flower Hospital.

BURGER, JOHN, sixty, of 514 West Thirty-ninth Street; prostrated at residence; Roosevelt Hospital.

BURKHARDT, JOSEPH, thirty-two, of 211 East Third Street; prostrated at 572 First Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

BURNS, JAMES, twenty-seven, of 337 West Twenty-sixth Street; prostrated at residence; New-York Hospital.

BUSTARD, JOHN, thirty, laborer, of 513 West Nineteenth Street; made insane by heat and taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

CAPSLIE, MOSES, fourteen, of 25 Washington Street; prostrated at 182 Washington Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

CARNEY, JOSEPH, twenty-eight, of 329 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; prostrated at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; taken home.

CARROLL, MICHAEL, four, of 105 Amsterdam Avenue; prostrated at residence; Roosevelt Hospital.

CLARK, MICHAEL, thirty-five, of 388 Madison Street; prostrated at 608 Grand Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

CODY, THOMAS, thirty-nine, of 423 West Thirty-sixth Street; prostrated at residence; Roosevelt Hospital.

COLLINS, DANIEL, thirty-six, of 355 Greenwich Street; prostrated at home; St. Vincent's Hospital.

CONKLIN, EDWARD, twenty-six, of 426 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; prostrated at Twenty-first Street and the East River; Bellevue Hospital.

COSTELLO, PATRICK, thirty-two, 148 Seventh Avenue; prostrated at 336 West Twenty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

CUTLER, MICHAEL, thirty-six, of 172 Eighth Avenue; prostrated at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; New-York Hospital.

CUTLER, NATHAN, forty-five, of New-Brighton, S. I.; prostrated at 5 Wall Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

DACEY, THOMAS, forty-five, of 401 East Thirty-second Street; prostrated at First Avenue and Thirtieth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

DALY, JAMES, thirty-four, of 405 East Twenty-eighth Street; prostrated at 14 James's Slip; Gouverneur Hospital.

DOLAN, CORNELIUS, letter carrier, of 540 East Eighty-sixth Street; prostrated at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; taken home.

DOWD, THOMAS, no home; prostrated at Broome and Forsyth Streets; Gouverneur Hospital.

DOYLE, SIMON, twenty-three, of 11 Morton Street; prostrated at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

DRISCOL, HANNAH, thirty-five, of 577 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; attended at home.

DUBOIS, JAMES, forty-five, of Dover Plains, N. Y.; prostrated at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street; New-York Hospital.

ELLSBERG, LENA, thirty-seven, of 175 Monroe Street; prostrated at home; Gouverneur Hospital.

ENGLISH, MICHAEL, forty-two, of 407 East Seventeenth Street; prostrated at 338 Fourth Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

FARRELL, KATE, of Eleventh Street and First Avenue; prostrated at Ninth Street and Avenue A; Bellevue Hospital.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, forty, of 173 West Houston Street; prostrated at 413 Broadway; Hudson Street Hospital.

FIGGERT, MAX, thirty-seven, of 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; prostrated at 2,081 Seventh Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

FINCKEN, GEORGE, fifty-six, of 88 Barrow Street; prostrated at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

FLANNERY, MARGARET, twenty-six, of 117 Manhattan Avenue; prostrated at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

FOGEL, CARRERO, thirty-six, of 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, prostrated at residence; taken home.

FUCHSBALK, ADOLPH, thirty, agent, of 723 East Sixth Street; prostrated in a street car at First Avenue and Thirty-second Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GASH, THOMAS, thirty-three, of 64 Clarkson Street; prostrated at 436 Hudson Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

GILLAN, WILLIAM, twenty-eight, of 600 Water Street; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.

GILMORE, SAMUEL, sixty, of Brooklyn; prostrated at foot of East Twenty-third Street; Bellevue Hospital.

OLDSTEIN, FANNIE, twenty-five, of Newark, N. J.; taken from 132 Eldridge Street to Gouverneur Hospital.

OLDSTEIN, ROSA, eighteen, of 86 Clinton Street; prostrated at 360 Broadway; Hudson Street Hospital.

ODWIG, MORRIS, thirty-five, of 19 Eldridge Street; prostrated at 202 West Houston Street; taken home.

ALPIN, JOHN, thirty-seven, of 545 West Thirty-seventh Street; prostrated at 503 West Thirty-third Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

ONLON, THOMAS, twenty-eight, of 355 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; prostrated at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

HANSON, ADOLPH, thirty-eight, of 431 West Forty-fourth Street; prostrated at 268 Amsterdam Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

HARMON, BRIDGET, forty, domestic, of 156 West Eighteenth Street; prostrated at 230 Lexington Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

HAYES, JOHANNA, of 4 Baxter Street; prostrated at home; Hudson Street Hospital.

HAYES, MARY, of 12 James Street; prostrated at home; Gouverneur Hospital.

HELD, ANTON, forty-five, a sawyer, of 308 East Eighty-fifth Street; prostrated at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

HERMER, RICHARD, of 156 West Eighteenth Street; prostrated at East Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

HOFF, CHARLES, twenty, of 421 East Twelfth Street; prostrated at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

HOLMES, HENRY, seventy, a stone cutter, of Twenty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; prostrated at Twentieth Street and First Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

HORNIG, CONRAD, thirty-seven, 1,372 Avenue A; prostrated at residence; Presbyterian Hospital.

HOY, JAMES, letter carrier; prostrated at Post Office Station J; Manhattan Hospital.

HUBERT, JOSEPH, sixty-six, of 1,926 Main Street; prostrated at his home; not removed.

HULSTER, JOHN, forty-nine, of 161 Ludlow Street; prostrated at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

KALB, JACOB, seventy-five, of 655 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; prostrated at home; Fordham Hospital.

KEARNEY, BERNARD, thirty, 1,154 Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

KELLY, MICHAEL, thirty-six, of 243 Cherry Street; prostrated at home; Hudson Street Hospital.

KENNEDY, JOHN, thirty-five, no home; prostrated at Avenue A and Twentieth Street; New-York Hospital.

KERNDON, ALEXANDER, forty-four, of 552 West Twenty-seventh Street; prostrated at home; New-York Hospital.

KNOCHEN, MINNIE, twenty-three, of 56 First Avenue; prostrated at Bowery and Fourth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

KOCH, BOHM HERMAN VIAL, thirty-eight, of 500 East Fourteenth Street; prostrated at home; Presbyterian Hospital.

KUDSLEY, ZENA, twenty-five, of 273 Pearl Street; prostrated at home; Hudson Street Hospital.

LAURIE, JAMES, thirty, of 32 Madison Street; prostrated at Pier 21 North River; Hudson Street Hospital.

LEARY, WILLIAM, twenty-two, of 495 Washington Street; prostrated at home; Gouverneur Hospital.

LEDERER, LOUIS, forty-six, of 616 West Forty-eighth Street; prostrated at home; Roosevelt Hospital.

LEFFLER, JOHN, a cigarmaker of Dutch Kills, L. I.; prostrated at First Avenue and Thirty-first Street; Bellevue Hospital.

LEWISSON, WALTER, of 229 East Twelfth Street; prostrated at Twelfth Street and Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

LIEBE, CHARLES, thirty-five, of 1,611 Park Avenue; prostrated at residence; Harlem Hospital.

LOAN, JOHN, thirty-eight, East Twelfth Street; prostrated at 433 West Thirty-sixth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

LOGAN, THOMAS, thirty, of 350 East One Hundred and First Street; prostrated at residence; Harlem Hospital.

LONG, GEORGE, driver of a street cleaner's cart, of 236 East Eighteenth Street; prostrated at Thirty-eighth Street and East River; Bellevue Hospital.

LYNCH, TERESA, of 420 West Fifty-second Street; prostrated at 760 Tenth Avenue; taken home.

McCHANE, JAMES, twenty, of 73 East Eighty-eighth Street, prostrated at home; Presbyterian Hospital.

McCRADE, W. J., seventy-four, of 59 Greenwich Street; prostrated at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

McDONOUGH, MARGARET, of 623 East Fifteenth Street; prostrated at Avenue C and East Fifteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McINTYRE, JANE, fifty-two, of 409 East Twenty-ninth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McHILTON, JOHN, forty-seven, of 114 Park Row; prostrated at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

McKIBBEN, Mrs. MARGARET, thirty, of 150 West Sixty-second Street; prostrated near the West Drive, in Central Park; Roosevelt Hospital.

McLAUGHLIN, HUGH, thirty-five, of 376 Tenth Avenue; prostrated at home; St. Vincent's Hospital.

McLAUGHLIN, JAMES, forty-nine, of 234 West Twentieth Street; prostrated at Sixty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

McMANN, MICHAEL, thirty-four, of 416 West Fiftieth Street; prostrated at Seventh Avenue and West Forty-fifth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

MAHONEY, MICHAEL, thirty-seven, of 407 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

MASS, MORRIS, twenty-two, of 157 East Houston Street; prostrated at East Houston Street and Bowery; Bellevue Hospital.

MENZ JOSEPH, fifty-one, of 343 East Forty-eighth Street; prostrated at residence; Flower Hospital.

METZ, JOHN, forty, of 317 Bowery; prostrated at 209 East Houston Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

MIDDLETON, ALLEN, thirty, residence unknown; Bellevue Hospital.

MIDDLETON, ELLA, of 176 First Avenue; prostrated at 426 East Eleventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

MILLER, JOHN, thirty-one, of 236 West Nineteenth Street; prostrated at 462 Hudson Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MILLER, PHILIP, fifty-five, driver, of 42 Avenue A; prostrated at First Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

MINK, THOMAS, thirty, of 306 East Seventy-eighth Street; prostrated at Eighty-second Street and First Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM, seventy-nine, no home; prostrated at 112 Roosevelt Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

MOORE, JULIA, forty-five, of 36 Essex Street; prostrated at 37 Canal Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

MOORE THOMAS, 301 Mott Street; prostrated at 243 Bowery; Gouverneur Hospital.

MUNZ, CHARLES, sixty-five, of 129 Sheffield Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at 9 East Fourth Street; taken home.

MURPHY, EDWARD, twenty-five, of Thirty-fifth Street and First Avenue; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.

NAUGHTON, MICHAEL, nineteen, of 544 West Fifty-third Street; prostrated at West Fifty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

NELSON, WILLIAM, twenty-nine, of 492 Canal Street; prostrated at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

NICHOLAS, CATHERINE, forty-two, of 223 West Sixtieth Street; prostrated at West Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, of 535 West Broadway; prostrated at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

O'NEILL, HUGH, thirty-three, of 540 East Nineteenth Street; prostrated at One Hundred and Sixth Street and First Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

O'NEILL, MARGARET, nineteen, of 321 Madison Street; prostrated at 56 Beaver Street; taken home.

ONSUB, OBERELET, fifty-two, of 66 Macdougal Street; prostrated at 165 Bowery; Gouverneur Hospital.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, nineteen, of 349 West Forty-second Street; prostrated at Twentieth Street and North River; New-York Hospital.

OWENS, ANNA, of 335 East Thirty-first Street; prostrated at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

PEET, WILLIAM, twenty, of 305 West Fifty-fifth Street; prostrated at 246 West Fifty-second Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

POLLY, ELIZA, sixty-five, of 509 East Thirteenth Street; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.

POWERS, JOHN J., twenty-two, clerk in the Post Office, of 209 East Twenty-fifth Street; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.

POWELL, WALTER, thirty-eight, East Fifty-third Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and East Fifty-fourth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

ROGAN, WILLIAM, twenty-four, of 217 West Nineteenth Street; prostrated at 150 West Seventeenth Street; New-York Hospital.

RYAN, BRIDGET, forty-five, residence unknown; prostrated at 402 East Eleventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SCHNEIDER, GEORGE, sixty-five, of 48 East Seventieth Street; prostrated at home; Flower Hospital.

SCHREINER, CLARA, twenty-seven, of Briggstown, N. J.; prostrated at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

SCHULMAN, LOUIS, twenty-four, of 148 Eldredge Street; prostrated at home; Gouverneur Hospital.

SHERIDAN, WILLIAM, forty-one, of 768 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; prostrated at 2½ Murray Street; not removed.

SIMMONDS, ANNIE, twenty-three, of 49 East Eightieth Street; prostrated at Park Avenue and Eightieth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

SMITH, MARY, sixteen, of 11 Carmine Street; prostrated at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SMITH, PHILIP, thirty-five, of 41 Lewis Street; prostrated at 111 Bleecker Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SMITHSON, THOMAS, thirty-two, 517 East Sixteenth Street; prostrated at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

STEWART, ALEXANDER, thirty-five, of 545 Third Avenue; prostrated at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

SULLIVAN, FLORENCE, twenty-nine, of 268 Hester Street; prostrated at Little Twelfth and Washington Streets; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SWENSON, CHARLES, thirty-three, Webster Avenue, Ravenswood, L. I.; prostrated at First Avenue and Twenty-second Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

TRAINOR, JOHN, attendant in hospital at Blackwell's Island; prostrated at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street; New-York Hospital.

ULBRECHT, PHOEBE, twenty-five, a domestic, of 150 Third Avenue; prostrated at Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

UHLER, LIZZIE, twenty-two, of 521 West Twenty-ninth Street; prostrated at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street; Manhattan Hospital.

VEMES, BORA, thirty-five, of 3 Washington Street; attended at home.

VOGE, PATRICK, twenty-two, of 201 Madison Street; prostrated at 543 West Thirty-seventh Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

WAGERMAN, LUDWIG, thirty-five, a street cleaner, of 213 East Twenty-eighth Street; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.

WAGNER, LOUIS, thirty-five, of 213 East Twenty-eighth Street; prostrated at home; Bellevue Hospital.

WEISS, JOHN, twenty-five, of 326 Spring Street; prostrated at 450 Canal Street; attended at home.

WILKINS, ELIZABETH, twenty-three, of 220 East Ninth Street; prostrated at home; not removed.

WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM, thirty, a policeman, of 349 West Twenty-seventh Street; prostrated at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

YEOPEY, LIZZIE, forty-five, of 525 West Thirty-ninth Street; prostrated at Thirty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

——, ——, unknown man; prostrated at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; New-York Hospital.

——, ——, unknown man, thirty-five; prostrated at 201 East Fifty-ninth Street; Flower Hospital.

——, ——, unknown man, twenty-seven; prostrated at 101 West Thirty-second Street; New-York Hospital.

——, ——, clerk in Henry Vanderemde's drug store, 323 Bowery; prostrated there; Bellevue Hospital.

——, ——, unknown man, seventy; prostrated at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue; Flower Hospital.

——, ——, unknown man, thirty-five; prostrated at 15 East Nineteenth Street; New-York Hospital.

——, ——, unknown man, with pawn ticket and envelope marked "John Reilly, 999 Second Avenue;" prostrated at Twenty-fifth Street and Second Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

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Supply of 100 Tons Inadequate—More to be Given Out To-day.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

BRYAN'S BLUNDERS.

Bryan's awful failure in Madison Square Garden was not due to the heat or to his stars, but to his own defect of ability and amplitude. For the serious work of reasonable exposition he is untrained and totally incompetent. The essay that discussed his immediate audience will divert from his support proportionate numbers of the vastly greater multitude who will read the printed reports of his utterance with that calm deliberation which enables men to sift truth from error. And not much truth will they find in Mr. Bryan's argument for free coinage.

If he had made the speech of a really skilful demagogue, if he had wanted in his most graceful and captivating style about the oppression of the poor by the rich, if, in short, he had made an address as happily adapted to his audience as the Chicago Convention speech was to the delegates there before him, a speech that would have roused his hearers in the Madison Square Garden to shouting and unextinguishable enthusiasm, men would have gone away to tell their shopmates that Bryan was the greatest man in the country, and to-day he would be a dangerous adversary. The TIMES warned him in all candor the other day that he must howl and keep on howling and howl ever louder if he wished his canvass to prosper. He has disregarded our warning, as we hoped he would, and the instant result proves that we were right. If Mr. BRYAN had been capable of making a defense of free coinage that would be difficult or impossible to answer, we cannot deny that his change of tactics from the appeal to the passions of the mob to an appeal to the reason of thinkers would have been exceedingly adroit. It might have saved him. But to discard his oratorical fireworks, through which alone he has gained his present eminence, and to challenge the electorate with a serious speech every position and proposition of which will be demolished before it has been two days under examination, was a blunder which none but inexperienced campaign managers would have allowed him to commit.

Mr. BRYAN'S primary mistake was in coming to New-York at all. But he came, has been examined on his merits, and New-York turns from him in disappointment and great weariness. What responsible person will venture to say that New-York, in this matter, is not a fair criterion by which to judge the country? In National politics this State has ever been sensitive and responsive to influences which have swayed the judgment of the people toward one or the other of the two great parties. When in GRANT'S second term the Democrats secured a majority in the House of Representatives New-York followed in 1875 by electing TILDEN Governor by a majority of 50,000, and it gave him its Electoral vote in the closely contested Presidential canvass of the next year. In 1880 New-York's vote made GARFIELD President. In 1884, changing again with the temper of the Nation, its vote made Mr. CLEVELAND President. In 1888, when the current set toward the Republican Party, New-York gave HARRISON a majority. In the great reaction against McKinleyism in 1890 New-York led the way. In the Presidential and Congressional election of 1892, when the whole country gave the Democracy such pronounced evidence of its favor, New-York was again at the fore. Is it contended that, as the home of the great goldbugs, this State is out of sympathy with the toiling masses of Nebraska and Kansas? But if the goldbug is here, are not his victims also here? Doth not this creature, like the ravening wolf which lays its paw first upon those of the flock within its reach, flay and despoil his neighbor? If this much-exploited outcry against the slave-driving capitalists is really anywhere heard save from the throats of professional howlers, it ought to be heard at its loudest right here in New-York, and thousands of the voters who ran away from Mr. BRYAN on Wednesday evening would naturally have had to be enumerated among the sufferers and the howlers. In that case they would inevitably have remained to weep and cry out and shout for BRYAN.

No, Mr. BRYAN'S appearance in this city was a fair test of the public temper toward him, not only in the East, but throughout the country. But that he will address meetings less inclined to disperse at the first sound of his voice, even many meetings that will applaud him vociferously, cannot be doubted. There are Bryan men and 16-to-1 men in great abundance in the States of their natural habitat, but the vast majority of the people of this country, the majority as it will be enumerated through the artificial machinery of the Electoral vote, will rate him as his audience rated him in Madison Square Garden. Caprice and accident have pitched him headlong into a great opportunity. He falls so much below its requirements that he excites pity rather than apprehension.

BRYAN ON FREIGHT CHARGES.

In the course of his remarks at Madison Square Garden concerning certain "fixed charges" by reason of which the farmer since 1873, as he asserts, has "found it more and more difficult to live," Mr. BRYAN said:

"Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices."

Mr. BRYAN must have known that this was not true. The reduction of railroad freight rates, caused in part by laws enacted in Legislatures which Western farmers controlled, as well as by competition and by improvements which lowered the cost of service, has for a long time been the subject of popular discussion in Nebraska and other Western States.

The Government publishes the following statement concerning the remarkable decline in freight rates on wheat, in cents per bushel, by lake, canal, and rail, from Chicago to New-York, since 1872:

	By Lake and Canal.	By Lake and Rail.	By All Rail.
1872	21.47	28.09	33.50
1873	16.19	26.90	33.50
1882	7.89	10.90	24.60
1890	6.85	8.50	14.21
1891	7.93	8.53	15.09
1892	5.61	7.55	14.23
1893	8.33	8.44	14.70
1894	4.42	7.00	12.88
1895	4.11	6.05	12.17

Will Mr. BRYAN or any of those who are prominent in the silver movement say that he had never heard of the reduction of freight rates which is indicated by this table? The cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from Chicago to this city last year was only one-fourth of the cost in 1872, by lake and rail, and only a little more than one-third of the cost in 1872, by rail for the entire distance. We have published the figures for the last six years, because they show that the low rates have been in force during the years in which the farmers of the West had great surpluses of grain and provisions to be shipped to the seaboard for export.

Here are some more figures which deserve the attention of Mr. BRYAN:

RAILROADS.

	Miles Operated.	Net Earnings.	Dividends Paid.
1872	57,923	$165,754,373	$61,415,157
1894	175,598	322,530,276	85,278,683

While the mileage has been multiplied by three, the dividends have been increased by only 32 per cent., and during the last seven years the average annual dividend for all the railroads in the country has been less than 2 per cent.

WHICH WILL IT DO?

Mr. BRYAN'S objection to the gold standard is that the value of gold has appreciated and continues to appreciate, making the purchasing power constantly greater. This is not true, but suppose we admit it for the moment. Then he says that "the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world." He had just before said that the "restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States." Here are two assumptions which are mutually destructive. One is that the free coinage of silver would depreciate gold to the silver level. The other is that the same thing would appreciate silver to the gold level. Of course, neither would happen, but which is it that Mr. BRYAN thinks would happen?

One of his favorite claims is that gold is a British standard, or a European standard, which is just as bad. At the time of what he calls the demonetization of silver it had also been the American standard for forty years, and "the crime of 1873" did not change it, but only recognized it. But the essence of his claim is that the fact that gold has continued to be the standard has caused it to appreciate in value, causing all our financial and industrial ills. But free coinage of silver here will not make Europe abandon the gold standard. How, then, is it going to pull gold down to the silver level? If it does not, how is it going to benefit debtors? Of course, gold would go on its serene way and we should come to the silver basis, which is what the Populists want.

But taking the other statement of Mr. BRYAN, that silver would rise to the gold level, what good would that do the cause for which he pleads? It would bolster up the alleged appreciation and give it double support. The awful gold prices would remain and no debtor would gain anything. The vision of cheap money and high prices would fade, and all the yearnings of BRYAN for the relief of the "toiling masses" would be in vain. The candidate's statements cut each other's throat and he will have to slay the one if he wishes to save the other. Which will he stick to?

BRYAN makes a mistake to leave rhetoric for argument. He has neither the knowledge nor the reasoning power for the latter. His statement about the appreciation of gold is contradicted by statistics and has been refuted by every respectable authority. Our best American authority is the "Aldrich report." By a comparison of average prices of all the leading articles of production and trade from 1840 to 1893 it shows that the purchasing power of gold was less in the latter year than the former or any intermediate year, except 1863, when it was about the same. Taking that of 1860 as the standard at 100, in 1893 it was 91.7, while in 1873, the "demonetization" year, it was 114.5.

During all this period the average of wages, measured in gold, steadily increased. With 100 as the standard of comparison in 1860 again, the gold value of wages was 82.5 in 1840, increasing gradually up to that standard during the twenty years, and continuing to increase, except for the three war years of the worst inflation, 1863-5, to 168.0 in 1893, the highest point of all. Labor will command more gold to-day by the same exertion than ever before. The gold will purchase no more, but if it could be depreciated it would purchase less, and silver at 16 to 1 would purchase little more than half as much.

TWO GREAT CROPS.

The crop reports recently published by the Government and by unofficial authorities of high reputation suggest some remarks about that old law of supply and demand which certain Populists intend to repeal "without the consent or aid of any other nation on earth."

The Government's latest report indicates a potato crop of 256,686,000 bushels. Last year's crop is reported by the Government to have been 297,237,000 bushels, and in all probability it was much larger. But the average for the three years immediately preceding had been only 171,000,000. The natural and inevitable effect of the production of so great a quantity last year was the glutting of the market and a notable fall of prices.

The high-tariff organs told the farmers that the reduction of price was due to imports permitted by the change in the tariff. We have shown that this was a falsehood. Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS is now telling the farmers in New-England that the low price of potatoes is due to "the appreciation of gold." He knows that this is not true. The farmers of the country have set out to produce this year a crop almost as large as last year's. What must be the effect of an output of 256,686,000 bushels, following that enormous crop of 297,000,000 bushels, in view of the fact that the average annual crop for the ten years ending with 1894 was only 176,000,000?

If so large a crop should be gathered this year, the farmers of America should permit their common sense to tell them that the resulting low prices are due neither to the tariff nor to the gold standard, but to the enormous supplies of two successive years.

The Government report indicates a corn crop of 2,235,600,000 bushels, and an acreage equal to that of last year, which was 81,000,000. THOMAN'S report makes the acreage 82,840,000, or an increase of nearly 2,000,000 acres. But last year's crop of corn (2,151,139,000 bushels) was the largest on record, and the average for the five years immediately preceding was only 1,602,000,000.

The effect of the production of last year's record-breaking crop has been to reduce the price of the grain to 25 cents a bushel at Chicago and to make very low prices for lard and the other hog products into which corn is transformed both for home consumption and for export. Our wheat surplus goes abroad in the form of wheat or flour; our corn surplus is exported in the form of lard, hog meats, and beef. Although the crop of last year was so large, THOMAN'S report shows that there was a considerable increase of corn acreage this year in the seven States—Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Missouri—which produce about one-half of the entire quantity, the addition in Kansas and Nebraska being about 10 per cent.

What must be the effect upon prices if 2,235,600,000 bushels shall be harvested, the preceding crop having been the largest on record? Surely no intelligent farmer can expect that under such conditions the prices of corn, lard, bacon, and hams will be increased. There will be a great supply, both for use at home and for the export trade, and our exports of hog products have grown from only 99,416,617 pounds in 1870 to an annual average of 1,076,500,000 pounds for the last six years!

Why should any American farmer who knows how large the corn crop was last year and how large this year's crop promises to be, believe that the decline of the prices of corn and of hog products has been caused by "the appreciation of gold"?

ONE PROMISING RESULT.

One effect of the "tailors'" strike in this city has a very promising look. It is the forming of "co-operative shops," of which about seventy-five have already been set up. It shows that the workmen of this class are gaining the capacity to manage their own labor, instead of farming it out to contractors, which is about as bad a system as there could be.

Heretofore certain "middle men" have contracted with the clothing manufacturers to get their work done for them at certain rates of cost, and the contractors have employed the men and women who do the work in shops belonging to themselves and have paid such wages as would leave them as much profit as possible. A large portion of these working people are poor Hebrews who came here with no knowledge of the country or the conditions of labor and were in a rather helpless condition.

Under the co-operative system they work in shops of their own, or under their own control and management, and deal directly with the manufacturers. This eliminates the contractor and his profits and lessens the chance of disputes and "labor troubles," provided the co-operative shops are reasonably and intelligently conducted. It may be more convenient for a manufacturer to deal with a contractor and put upon him all the trouble of dealing with the work people, but by a little tact he ought to be able to get on well with the co-operative shops and get his work done at no greater cost, while those who do it get a greater benefit from it.

At all events, the starting of these shops shows progress on the part of the "tailors" and a growing capacity for exploiting their own labor instead of putting themselves in the hands of contractors whose self-interest is in conflict with theirs. If they succeed in this plan, it is sure to better their condition and train them to self-reliance and ultimately to displace the whole contract system, which may have served a useful purpose in its time, bad as it is.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

Our news columns yesterday contained the announcement that an important firm of silkmakers in New-Jersey had seen the value of the Mexican dollar as an object lesson and had made use of it. It is a rather costly object lesson to the instructor, as the bullion value of a Mexican dollar is a cent and a fraction more than the bullion value of the dollar which the Populists propose to remonetize. All the more valuable is the object lesson. If an employer can now pay his employés more than twice the silver for a dollar which he will be required to pay them under free and "unlimited" coinage what will the dollar then be worth?

There is no workingman so stupid that he can not and will not ask himself this question. For every half dollar due him his employer pays him a piece of silver which, after free coinage is enacted, his employer will be entitled to have stamped, at the public expense, as a dollar and to pay it to the workman, not for every half dollar but for every dollar, that is due. It is quite out of the question that any workman who has once received a Mexican dollar as a half dollar will thereafter be content to take less silver as a full dollar. You cannot possibly muddle his brains with bimetallic talk up to that point.

We foresee a very useful and practical mission work to be done with Mexican dollars, and the Mexican mint ought to be kept busy on American orders. If this is done on an extensive scale; another of the charming doctrines of the Populists will be put to a test. They contend that the demand for silver arising from free coinage will bring the bullion value up to the coinage ratio. At least that is what they contend when they are not making the opposite contention that it will cheapen the dollar. Very well, if free coinage in the United States of half-dollar dollars will make them worth dollars, a great extension of coinage in Mexico ought to raise the price of bullion there and make the Mexican dollar worth, say, 55 or 60 cents. If the employers go into the business of paying two Mexican dollars for one dollar due, the effect of their action on the market price of silver will be an interesting thing for the workingman to watch.

THE DANGER OF CROWDS.

The meeting at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening was an illustration of the necessity of adopting some systematic method of handling large crowds. The precautions taken by the police were effective so far as concerned their principal object. That is to say, there was no crush at any point which involved or seriously threatened any loss of life. But the precautions were taken on a very extravagant scale and consisted in a line of police surrounding not only the Madison Square Garden itself, but a block on every side of it. Persons holding tickets of admission were delayed and obstructed without any reason at all. The policemen were generally, though not invariably, civil, but it was almost impossible to find anybody who was invested with any discretion whatever.

What ought to be done in such cases is to make the fullest use of all the entrances and exits. It was perfectly inexcusable for the persons in charge of the arrangements not to provide for this in advance. It is true that the persons in charge were as complete amateurs in this as in any other part of their work. If they had advised with the agents of the company which owns the Garden, they would have found that it was perfectly feasible to issue distinct tickets for each of the four main entrances. Such an allotment would at once have divided by two the crowd at any given entrance. In connection with a sensible management of the police, this arrangement would have enabled ticket holders to find their places without loss of time. The building could have been filled in half the time it took to fill it and with half the friction.

The filling of the Garden was in fact very bunglingly done. But it is a pleasure to be able to say that the emptying of it was accomplished without any danger or confusion. It was indeed a model of its kind. What is needed in such cases is to secure that a great and crowded hall shall be emptied, not suddenly, but gradually. The managers of the meeting accomplished this perfectly. They employed for this purpose an expert, in the person of WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska, and the result entirely justified them. After Mr. BRYAN had been talking about ten minutes people began to go out, quietly and without haste or crowding. As he continued, the stream of outgoers gradually increased, but at no time was so large as to impede progress or to create any confusion. It was a steady, gradual dispersion that endangered nobody's life nor even made anybody uncomfortable. It took Mr. BRYAN nearly two hours to complete his task, but when he ceased speaking he had reduced the crowd to dimensions so moderate that the remnant could disperse at once without any of the danger that had been apprehended. If the police and Mr. ST. JOHN had shown the same care for the comfort of the audience that was shown by Mr. BRYAN, the assemblage might have been as gradual and easy as the dispersion. We take pleasure in commending Mr. BRYAN and his great speech upon the issues of the campaign to whomsoever has a great assemblage of people to deal with and feels his responsibility toward them. By the employment of the "Boy Orator" he will find that the greatest number that can be collected under one roof can be enabled to depart in safety and comfort.

THE ENEMY ROUTED AT CAMP.

Fine Work by the Sixth Battery and Troop F, United States Cavalry.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 13.—This has been a day to make glad the heart of the visitor, for there has been scarcely an hour in which there was not some drill to see that was interesting.

There was something extremely novel about the morning drill to-day that has never been seen here before. Capt. Olmsted with the Sixth Battery was drilling on the north parade ground when Capt. Dodd and Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, rode on the field. As Capt. Olmsted's battery opened fire, Troop F, rising in their stirrups, charged through the battery, right in the face of the firing, yelling and swinging their sabres. Then the troop, leaving their horses under the hill moved forward as a support to the battery, and after a short rush on the supposed enemy, hurried back to their horses and rode forward at a charge. Capt. Olmsted galloped up behind with his battery, and, as the cavalry withdrew, poured a hot fire into the enemy.

A crowd of visitors came to camp in the afternoon, and Capt. Dodd, Troop F, entertained them with a rough ride that was really marvelous. It was supper time before it was concluded, and as the troopers marched into the mess hall the hearty plaudits of the artillery men attested how much they had appreciated it all.

Right after supper came one of the grandest reviews ever seen in this camp. Gen. Carroll had command, and never have the batteries drilled so well nor kept so perfect an alignment. After it was all over the regular battery gave a short exhibition drill in quick movements with firing.

At a meeting of the Light Artillery Association last evening all the old officers were re-elected with the exception of the Treasurer. Capt. Ramsdh, Third Battery, was elected in place of Capt. Hayes of the Fifth Battery. Capt. Dillenback and Col. Agnew were elected honorary members.

British Domination.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Gov. Stone says: "Against English ideas we place American ideas." Yet it is curious that the Chicago platform has two English planks in it.

The income tax is a British invention, and has been collected in England for over fifty years. We tried it for a few years and repealed it.

The authority of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional and void is an American invention. No British court has power to declare an act of Parliament void. The framers of our Constitution, for the first time gave this power to a court. It lies at the very foundation of our Government. The proposition of the Chicago platform to rob the court of this power by packing it with new Judges, pledged to decide according to the will of the President and Senate, is revolution, and destructive of this true American idea of the Supreme Court.

The more our Populistic friends talk, the more clearly does it appear that they do not know what they are talking about. This reminds an old Democrat like myself of the campaign of 1872. Then the convention, in order to get the votes of the Greeley Republicans, nominated a man who had nothing in common with the Democratic Party except a sympathy with the South. Now they nominate a man who has nothing Democratic except a certain sympathy with the farmer and mechanic. This medicine will kill, not cure. Then, as now, the candidate went round the country, trying to convert the people. But the latter's flimsy arguments are being torn to shreds, and before the campaign is over he will sneak into a corner to hide himself from well-deserved disgrace.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1896.

What Is Mahdism?

From The Contemporary Review.

Mahdism is the doctrine of the Mussulman Messiah. No foreigner seems to me to have grasped it, in spite of its close analogy with your Christian doctrine of Messiah. There is no reliable book upon the subject. Mahdism is taught only orally; it is a tradition, and why it is not imparted to outsiders is chiefly because before this can be done the initiated are obliged to submit to formalities which, in the presence of the "profane," are of an embarrassing nature and likely to expose them to ridicule. History repeats itself. As the doctrine of your Messiah was created chiefly by the sufferings of the Jewish people, in constant bondage and persecution, and ever dreaming of some national deliverer, so the dogma of our Mussulman Messiah was born of the sufferings of the people combined with the hope of a brighter future.

At this time of day, owing to a curious concurrence of many circumstances, the Messianic, or Mahdist, belief is so deeply rooted in all Mussulman nations—especially the Schiytes (Persian)—that it has become their life and soul. If these oppressed lordes in Persia, Turkey, and Morocco have endured patiently so many bad Governments, it is because they are sure that a Mahdi will soon arise to remedy all these evils. They are crying out, like the Jews, for a savior and a deliverer. Tradition declares that Friday is the day on which he will reveal himself to the world, and, accordingly, every Friday in all our mosques prayers are offered up and invocations are made beseeching Allah to hasten the time of Messiah's advent. All Mussulman sects—schools of philosophy attempts at reform, political or social—aim invariably at the realization of this Messianic mystery. All the different Mahdis, past and present, those of the Soudan as well as all the others, are but the expression, more or less incomplete, of this central doctrine of a miraculous Messianic deliverer.

Novelists Take Themselves Too Seriously.

From Scribner's Magazine.

Novelists as a class, already take themselves too seriously. Atlas holding up the world is only a figure symbolic of the novelist's conception of his own place in the scheme of the universe of to-day. To the novelist the novel is identical with modern thought; that is, it is the only adequate vehicle of expression for all the moods, broodings, hopes, aspirations, gropings, philosophies, and what-not of modern life. If only the playwright and the editor could be brought to share with the novelist this seriousness of self-view, half the reforms necessary to modern civilization would be accomplished at a stroke. Accentuate the seriousness of novel reading, lay it as a duty upon the consciences of novel readers, regardless of the inevitable reaction on novel writers, and the effect upon fiction production is impossible of estimate.

No Extreme High Tariff.

Louis Windmuller in Harper's Weekly.

Protectionists attribute the prolonged depression of prices and stagnation of business to the reductions made by the present tariff. The expectation that Mr. McKinley will remedy these evils by a return to the rates which he advocated as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has made his name popular, so that he was chosen in preference to candidates who do not worship protection as their idol. Whatever the wishes of Mr. McKinley may be, his party will probably be disinclined to favor the reimposition of extreme rates. The lesson of 1892 has not been forgotten. A silver Senate will refuse to pass any tariff which fails to provide for its pet industry.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

FROM THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	75	76	80
6 A. M.	74	74	78
9 A. M.	76	80	82
12 M.	80	83	88
4 P. M.	83	85	90
6 P. M.	82	83	88
9 P. M.	77	82	85
12 P. M.	73	79	82

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....81.58
Weather Bureau.....81.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895.....78.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for last twenty years.....72.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Thunder storms, followed by clearing weather; Cooler.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

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Sir John Millais Dead.
"The Capitol Arranged."
Express Packages Will Shut Gates.
Chief Croly Proud of His Firemen.
Mix-up in Assembly Districts.
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Young Man Found Dead in a Creek.
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The Financial Markets.
Forged Subpœnas Served.
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Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Sailors Fear the Murder Sky.
Gratifying Increase in Exports.
Action of San Francisco Sub-Treasury.
Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.
The Courts.

Divers Ways MSS. Are Returned.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is astonishing to observe the sameness which editors display in the composition of the forms of rejection which accompany the return of one's manuscript. It is, perhaps, rather difficult to display any striking originality in expressing in a few words, and with a decent amount of courtesy, that your manuscript is unsuitable, that they don't want it, and are accordingly returning it. Some do so "with thanks," others "with regrets." The Cornhill is especially lavish in this respect the editor returning a manuscript of mine "with compliments and thanks." Others enter into elaborate and graceful explanations to the effect that "pressure on their space compels them to return the accompanying manuscript, for the offer of which they are much obliged."

This is the form used by The Daily Graphic. I have two from Chambers. In one, the editor of Chamber's Journal regrets his inability to avail himself of the kindly offered contribution," to which is appended in pencil the words "with many thanks," and, in the second, this is varied by "with compliments." The editor of The Westminster Gazette, on a beautifully lithographed sheet of note-paper, "presents his compliments to —— and regrets that he is unable to use the accompanying manuscript, which accordingly he returns with many thanks." Others, however, are brutally frank, and curtly decline to have anything to do with it, returning your manuscript mangled and dirty, after many weeks' detention, without a word. The editor of The Pall Mall Magazine "regrets that the accompanying manuscript is unsuitable to its pages, and therefore returns it with thanks." Here we have a model form of rejection—cause and effect expressed in the fewest possible words.

BRITANNIC BREAKS HER RECORD.

Yesterday the First Time She Ever Arrived on Thursday.

Perhaps no one was more surprised than the agent of the White Star Line when the steamship Britannic arrived in port yesterday, the first time she has arrived on Thursday since she was launched, twenty-two years ago. She was classed as a greyhound in early life, twice breaking the record, but leaving Liverpool then, as now, on Wednesday, and Queenstown on Thursday, she never docked till Friday of the following week in New-York.

She beat her previous record this trip by making a 2,775-mile voyage over the shorter, or northern route, in 7 days 7 hours and 30 minutes.

She had fine weather throughout. The sea was as smooth as glass, the light easterly and southerly breezes being too lazy to scratch a ripple on its surface. It was hazy from 45 degrees west longitude, but the steamship and the pack to herself and came bowling along without regard to that. She had Sandy Hook Lightship again at 3.55 P. M.

It was in 1876 that the Britannic stole the record from the City of Berlin by coming across in 7 days 12 hours and 11 minutes, the previous record being 7 days 12 hours and 18 minutes. The German has her little boat took her laurels from her the following year, by crossing in 7 days 11 hours and 57 minutes, but she retrieved herself in 1879 by lowering the figures to 7 days 10 hours 53 minutes.

After that she and her sister boat settled down to sober ocean performances, the record-smashing business, to the benefit and credit of marine architecture.

Thus the score of the next decade has gone into steamship history as follows:

Year.	Name.	Days.	Hrs.	Min.
1880	Arizona	7	7	23
1881	Alaska	6	22	49
1882	Oregon	6	11	0
1883	Umbria	6	17	12
1884	Etruria	6	5	6
1885	Umbria	6	4	5
1886	Etruria	6	0	35

That wound up the day of the single-screw boats as record breakers. The brilliant records of the twin-screw beauty have been made famous in connection with their latest performances.

The Britannic as well as many of the other single-screw boats are maintained for a reputation for speed, combining comfort and safety, but in the case of the Britannic she has not been able to keep up with the best of old-time speed.

The Germanic a year ago, was fitted with triple-expansion engines and new boilers, and every thing looked fair for a fast voyage. She went to sea again perfectly refitted in every way, and made a new record for herself, of 6 days 22 hours and 27 minutes.

The Britannic is precisely of the same type as when launched at Belfast in 1874. She has the same compound engines and boilers developed 5,000 horsepower on her trial trip, the present trip, 6,000 horsepower. The difference in results is due to the greater propeller being set to a more effective pitch and consuming 12 tons more coal per day.

The speed she made coming up the bay was 15.97 knots per hour, and as she was due to Sandy Hook Lightship at 3.55 P. M. she was 377 minutes ahead of time.

Chief Officer Carpenter said last night that the Britannic's performance was due entirely to the weather. No effort was made to accomplish more than the average speed. "This voyage," he said, "more than the past ten days, during which there have been so much suffering from heat, has been relieved by a breeze of air, has given a condition of cold, extending across the ocean unprecedented in any of the seven years of the Britannic's transatlantic service."

The Britannic brought 291 cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers were the Rev. Alexander Mackay and Mrs. James Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead, the Hon. Hardolph Wasteneys, M.P., and Mrs. Wasteneys, Capt. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Rodgers, and W. S. Stockton.

Greed of the Late Shah.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The greatest defect of the Shah was his avarice, which was immense and unbounded, although this is a fault common to many oriental despots, who feel that their power can only be made secure from attack by the command of a full treasury. The land is injured and often ruined by schemes for the development of its country. If he had been content to spend some portion of his hoards on public improvements, on the repair of ancient reservoirs and watercourses, and the construction of roads and railways, he would have rendered many districts of naturally rich land wider and more fertile, and would have largely benefited both his own revenue and the general trade of the country. But he could not make up his mind to spend money, and would not allow any improvement not only to be made himself, but to bring a large contribution to his own treasury.

The concessions which were given to all comers for manufactures, mines, railways, roads, banks, monopolies for lighting, electric lighting, tobacco, opium, and other schemes, were in most cases assisted by state money, but all had to consider a share of the profits, real or problematical, to the Shah. The consequence was that the greater number of these industrial undertakings, which, in a strange country and among a suspicious people, required constant support and encouragement, had very little assistance from the Government, and withered and disappeared, and the Shah not only lost his anticipated profit, but also had honorable claimants for the money from adventuring in so unpromising a country. The ground was left free to less honest speculators, who applied for concessions, not to work them seriously, but to pass them on for a consideration to others who might successfully plant them in the often credulous markets of Europe. Disaster followed, the credit of Persia was lowered, and sound enterprise was seriously injured by the collapse of worthless speculations.

The Financial Broncho.

From The Forum.

The great weakness of the country is in the medium or average intelligence of the West, and this spreads well toward the Alleghanies. A fast boy of this third sees that silver is discriminated against, whereas it should be favored as a home product, that if it had the same standing before the law as gold it would win on its merits. The East has wasted much of the reading matter sent West or cause it was not brought to the audience. Campaign editorials refusing to buy literature sent on free plates have been a common thing for two years past; many plates have been melted for their metal, and little of the printed matter would be read if published. Too much of it is a thousand-pound shot fired to break a fog bank when sunshine is needed; and much of it proceeds on the theory that the larger the game the more the need of a thunderbolt to cover the whole instead of a rifle to reach the vitals.

If ever an animal needed approaching on the blind side it is the "financial broncho" of the West; for the wiping out of debt is largely a development of the broncho disposition. Take the goodliest old nag that ever made one smile an hour with the village parson through New-Jersey mud, and turn him out to grass where vast plains roll away toward great mountains—where he can begin to ratify all of climate and scenery, and especially of the invigorating properties of our ozone—and in a few days he will be a far livelier and more vigorous animal. The effect on people is much the same, and one of its first results is a suspension of anything from the East in the line of education or money.

Cooke and the Barrel.

From "Curiosities of Impecuniosity." Somerville.

Cooke, afterward famous as an actor, being without the necessary cash to pay for a seat "in front," got in behind the scenes one night and hid himself in a barrel:

"He had for companions two large cannon balls, but the youth, not being initiated into the mysteries of the place, did not suspect that cannon balls nolped to make thunder in a barrel as well as in a twenty-four-pounder. * * * The play was Macbeth, and in the first scene the thunder was required to give due effect to the situation of the crouching witches. * * * It was not long ere the Jupiter Tonans of the theatre, alias the property man, approached and seized the barrel, and the horror of the concealed boy may be imagined as the man proceeded to cover the open end with a piece of old carpet and tie it carefully, to prevent the thunder from being spilt.

"Cooke was profoundly and heroically silent. The machine was lifted by the brawny stage servitor and carried carefully to the side scene, lest in rolling the thunder should rumble before its cue. All was made ready, the witches took their places, amid flames of resin, the thunder bell rang, the barrel received its impetus with yours Cooke and the cannon balls—the stage-stricken lad roaring lustily to the amazed men of the thunderer, who neglected to stop the rolling machine, which entered on the stage, and Cooke, bursting off the carpet head of the barrel, appeared before the audience, to the horror of the weird sisters and to the hilarity of the spectators."

PRADO'S NARROW ESCAPE

NEARLY CAPTURED BY SPANIARDS ON THE JAMAICA COAST.

Fired at by a Man-of-War and Followed Ashore by the Captain's Rig—Important Dispatches for the Junta—Rebels Blow Up a Train Near San Carlos—Several Sharp Engagements—New Hunt for the Filibusters.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Capt. Laurette Prado, a prominent officer of the Cuban Army, was a passenger on the British steamer Ethelred, which arrived here to-day from Port Antonio, Jamaica. His visit to this country is entirely in the interest of the Cuban patriots, and he bears important documents for the Cuban Junta in New-York.

Capt. Prado's experience since leaving Cuba early in July is thrilling in the extreme. Constantly watched by Spanish spies, it was difficult to leave the island, and days were spent in trying to get away. Under cover of darkness, Capt. Prado and one companion put off from the shore of Cuba in a small boat, heading for the nearest point in Jamaica. The coast line of the latter island was barely made out when a Spanish warship was observed heading for them. A solid shot was fired at them, but went wide of the mark, and the little boat grounded on the beach at Dry Harbor, on the coast of Jamaica, hardly a dozen boat-lengths ahead of the Spanish cruiser, which came about off shore, and immediately lowered one of the gigs and continued the pursuit.

When the two men reached the shore they were taken in custody by the Jamaica authorities for evading the quarantine rules, which, however, was only a ruse to save them from the officers of the Spanish warship, who landed soon after the two men and demanded their surrender. This the Jamaica officers refused, and the disgruntled Spaniards returned to their ship.

Capt. Prado and his companion were taken to Falmouth, the nearest port, where they were released subsequently, and proceeded to Port Antonio, Jamaica, where the Captain embarked on the Ethelred for Boston. He will leave for New-York to-morrow.

A NEW FILIBUSTER.

The Cuba Junta Gets a Tug to Take the Place of Blockaded Vessels.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 13.—Beyond reasonable doubt the Brunswick tug Dauntless is en route to Cuban waters with a filibustering expedition consisting of about 100 men and several hundred cases of small arms.

The Spanish and United States Government officers have been greatly exercised, and United States Marshal Harrell arrived to-day to aid in stopping it, but was powerless.

The Dauntless is reported by Capt. White of the steamer Passport to have steamed away from the Satilla River Bridge on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railway about sunrise this morning with a cargo of Cubans, who left the late train from Jacksonville at that point to board her. The name and home port painted on the Dauntless were covered with canvas, but she was recognized by many.

A Spanish gunboat has the filibuster Lauralia convoyed somewhere on the coast.

The revenue cutter Boutwell has the Three Friends bottled up at Jacksonville, and the cutter Coltax has the Commodore under watch at Charleston. J. M. Barrs, owner of the three friends, reached Brunswick several days ago, and stated that he would try and buy the Dauntless. Whether these negotiations were really on or not, it seems plausible that the Cubans should reach out for another boat when those they now have are in such close quarters with the Government officials.

TRAIN BLOWN UP.

Rebels Active Near San Carlos—Several Sharp Engagements.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Reports have succeeded in blowing up another train with dynamite near San Carlos, Province of Matanzas. Three cars were thrown from the track, but nobody was injured.

The towns of Aguacate, Province of Havana, and Candelaria, Province of Pinar del Rio, were attacked by rebels to-day. The troops succeeded in driving the insurgents off, but not until they had burned a number of houses in the outskirts. The losses of the rebels, if any, are unknown. The troops sustained no losses.

Spanish Hospitals Disgust a Jap.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—Japanese Surgeon Murata, who went to Cuba officially some months ago, has written to the Tokio papers his opinion of the Spanish Government Hospital at Havana. He estimates the status of Spanish surgery very low and the nursing as slovenly and negligent. The wounded soldiers being roughly treated by the surgeons and nurses. The latter appear to be laborers with dirty linens and bad manners. He cannot, he says, bring himself to describe all he saw.

Weyler Delays Recognition.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Captain General Weyler refuses to allow the new American Consuls at Sagua and Cardenas to act until he receives their exequaturs.

THE WORLD'S Y. M. C. A.

A New Secretary Chosen and Important Questions Discussed.

GENEVA, Aug. 13.—An important meeting of the Central International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the world closed its sessions in Geneva to-night. It met Monday, Aug. 10, at the country home of M. Ernest Favre, a few miles from the city, and continued in session morning, afternoon, and evening until to-night, the 13th.

This committee is appointed by the World's Convention, which represents all the associations, now numbering over 5,700, with a total membership of 500,000, of which 1,400 associations, with 265,000 members, are in America. A quorum of the committee and its office are in Geneva. The American members of the committee are Messrs. James Stokes and Richard C. Morse of New-York. The British members are Sir George Williams and W. H. Mills of London. The Swedish member is Prince Oscar Bernadotte, son of the King of Norway and Sweden, and each other country has one member. In addition to the resident members of the committee, there were in attendance Thomas K. Cree, Secretary of the International Committee, New-York; W. H. Mills, London; Herr Krumacher, Eberfeld; Emanuel Sautter, Paris; Cavaliere Piovinelli, Rome; Sarison Warnery, Basle; Karl Fries, Stockholm; Count von Bernstorff and Baron Rothkiche, Berlin.

Encouraging reports of the work in various countries were presented by the different representatives, showing marked progress since the Jubilee Convention in London in 1894. The most important business of the meeting was the election of Herr Christian Phildius of Berlin as an additional Secretary. During part of the past year Mr. Phildius has been temporary Secretary, and has done good work in Austria, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Holland, and other Continental countries. Charles Fermand of Geneva was re-elected as one of the Secretaries of the committee. The increase of the force of Secretaries will involve an additional expenditure of 10,000 per annum. A subdivision of the work of the committee was provided for giving M. Fermand the supervision of the associations in the Latin countries and Mr. Phildius of those in the Teutonic countries.

A number of important questions relating to the growth and improvement of the work, more particularly in Continental countries, were considered carefully. Among the resolutions adopted was one on the "Paris basis" of membership, which was adopted by a convention held in Paris in 1855, and which is known to association men in America as the Portland test of active membership. The discussion of this resolution was opened with a paper by Thomas K. Cree of New-York. The Paris basis is recognized by all the associations affiliated in the World's Alliance, but is practically disregarded in some Continental countries, where nominal membership in the State Church is substituted for it.

It was voted to hold the next world's conference in Basle, Switzerland, in August, 1898, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

FOUR DYNAMITERS TO BE FREED.

Duly Ill in Portland Prison—Gallagher's Conviction and Sentence.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, stated in reply to an inquiry by Mr. J. Lawrence Carew, Parnellite member for the College Green Division of Dublin, that, as the result of a medical examination of the prisoners, the Home Office had ordered the release of the dynamiters Daly, Gallagher, Whitehead, and Devany, now serving life sentences in English prisons. The prisoners, he said, would be set at liberty as soon as the doctors should advise such action.

Daly is very ill, and is confined to the Portland Prison infirmary. He was refused to take food for the last week, and it has been necessary to force nourishment into him by means of a stomach pump.

The police discovered a secret manufactory of explosives at Birmingham in April, 1883, and the arrest of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, who was a physician residing in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, N. Y., Alfred Whitehead, and a number of other persons followed. They were tried before the Lord Chief Justice in the Central Criminal Court on the charge of treason-felony. Four of the prisoners—Dr. Gallagher, Whitehead, Wilson, and Curtin—were found guilty, and on June 14, 1883, were sentenced to penal servitude for life. Curtin was released some months ago, and went to America.

LAND BILL FINALLY PASSED.

The Lords Accept All Amendments Made in Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The House of Lords to-day discussed the Irish Land bill as it was reamended yesterday by the House of Commons. It was agreed not to oppose the lower house and to accept all the reamendments except one, which, however, later was also agreed to by a vote of 74 to 68, despite the opposition of the landlords.

The fact that the House of Lords had accepted the bill was formally intimated to the House of Commons, which briefly discussed and finally disposed of the measure.

The bill will now become law.

YAMAGATA AT HOME

Highly Pleased With His Reception in the United States.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—Field Marshal Yamagata has returned from his mission to Russia, where he represented the Emperor at the coronation. His health is impaired, and he looks greatly emaciated.

When asked if he had been coolly treated in Russia he emphatically denied the allegation.

Yamagata was greatly pleased with the warm reception accorded him in America. Speaking especially of Li Hung Chang, he said he was almost idolized in Russia, but his ignorance of etiquette frequently involved him and his Russian hosts in embarrassing situations.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The steamer Ohio from New-York, collided with the steamer Cadiz in the Thames yesterday. The lifeboat and plates of the Cadiz were damaged.

—At Rennes, France, the premature explosion of a bomb during a display of fireworks killed a girl, and seriously injured five persons.

—The Turkish Government denies that 200 of its soldiers have been killed by insurgents at Alt Botoch.

SANDERSON ACADEMY DINNER.

Charles Eliot Norton Eulogizes the Late W. E. Russell.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—The annual dinner in aid of Sanderson Academy, Ashfield, to-day served to bring hundreds of persons from the western portion of the State to listen to the eloquence which always follows these dinners. The hall looked attractive, and in the audience were many notables.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University presided, as usual, and made the opening address. He spoke chiefly upon National topics, and in the course of his speech said:

On this occasion I cannot but recall one guest that we had with us last year—William E. Russell. Only one year ago that vigorous, manly youth stood here by my side. Many of you heard at that time his statement of what the fathers did for us, and what we owe to those who are to follow us.

While it was an eloquent statement of political duties, I venture to say that it was not so much the address itself that captivated us; nor so much because of the substance, as because we realized that we were listening to the words of a public man of high character, that no office, however high, could lead him astray; that no attacks could cloud his mind, and that high morals are the basis of public service. He was a man to serve the State or Nation as long as he lived, and never was there more need of such a man as he now.

Other speakers were William G. Rice of Washington of the National Civil Service Commission, Miss Elizabeth Curtis, only daughter of the late George William Curtis; the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Lake Forest University, Chicago; the Rev. C. B. F. Pease of West Troy, but formerly of Ashfield, and the Rev. John W. Chadwick, Unitarian divine, of Brooklyn, but who has his Summer home in Chesterfield Hills.

Mr. Rice was introduced as a worker in the cause of civil service reform. He paid a tribute to the work done for the cause by Mr. Curtis, and said that his marshaling of facts was equal to an army fighting for the cause, and that his reports and addresses were arsenals from which to draw the best possible ammunition.

The advance made in the cause of civil service reform within the past four years has guaranteed fairness to all applicants and to all sections of the country; liberty of action to all persons employed in the civil service, entire freedom from compulsory political assessments, and the placing of 30,000 employes within the operation of the law.

The need of the immediate future is including within the operations of the law all fourth-class Postmasters, those employed under the name of laborers, and those civil servants employed in the judicial and legislative service.

He closed with a tribute to President Cleveland for his earnest and aggressive work for the cause.

Big Feast for Sea Fowl.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A peculiar sight was witnessed on Aug. 10 in latitude 37 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 4 minutes, by the crew of the Earn Line steamship Earndale, Capt. Jamieson, which arrived Tuesday from St. Jago. Capt. Jamieson says that early in the morning they observed dead ahead a black streak on the horizon, and on drawing nearer they found it to be a tremendous flock of sea fowl. Getting closer, Capt. Jamieson saw the dead carcass of a whale fully 300 feet long floating about, and it was upon this that the hungry sea fowl were feeding. The whale apparently had been run into and killed by one of the fast steamships going south.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Aston—Col. William P. Craighill, United States Army.

—Gilsey—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—Waldorf—José I. Limantour, Secretary of Finance of Mexico.

—Park Avenue—Ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska.

—Holland—Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago and E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica.

—Fifth Avenue—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Congressman L. D. Apsley of Massachusetts, William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Va., and Capt. George B. Lemon of Washington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:15 P. M.—400 Madison Street; Elizabeth Brown; damage trifling.

—3:16 P. M.—883 Second Avenue; Mrs. Miller; damage trifling.

—6:40 P. M.—198 Chambers Street; Thomas Beardsley & Co. and others; damage, $1,400.

—7 P. M.—181 Lewis Street; John Broderick; damage, $1,000.

VETERANS VISIT M'KINLEY

HE SPEAKS ON THE PASSING OF SECTIONALISM.

Patriotism, Not Partyism, Animates Citizens To-day, He Says, and Alludes to the Friendly Mingling of ex-Confederate and ex-Union Soldiers at Louisville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Elsewhere in the South.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Two hundred of the members of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment called on Major McKinley shortly before noon to-day. The regiment has been holding a reunion at Massillon.

William Monaghan, ex-Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, made some remarks to Major McKinley on behalf of his comrades, and Major McKinley in response delivered a speech, the keynote of which was the passing of sectionalism and the sturdy rise of a National sentiment and pride.

Several ladies accompanied the veterans, and they informed Mrs. McKinley that they had formed the first tent organization of the Daughters of Veterans, and that it is called the Mrs. Major McKinley Tent.

Major McKinley said:

Comrade Monaghan and Members of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment: I assure you that it affords me much pleasure to meet and greet my old associates of the civil war here at my home. It is indeed a most gracious act on your part to make this call following your reunion in the neighboring city of Massillon.

I am glad to know that you continue annually to hold your reunions. There is always a sad side of these meetings of old soldiers. For every recurring reunion and roll call that is had discloses that one or another of your members who met with you the preceding year is not present to answer when his name is named, and every year death is marching through your ranks.

The survivors of the war now number less than 1,000,000, and yet there were enrolled 2,800,000 men who dedicated their lives to this country. [Cheers.]

We are now thirty-five years from the beginning of the war, and thirty-one or more from its close. The bitterness of the war has long since disappeared.

The resentments have gone out of the hearts of the old soldiers and the people who supported them in the great conflict on both sides. Incidents occurred last year throughout the country—incidents of great significance—which brought to every patriotic citizen special gratification. I refer to the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Louisville, Ky., a populous city, where, with boundless and cordial hospitality the citizens of that city in the South made you welcome and invited you to their homes.

You could not have been more generously treated in any city of the North than you were in the City of Louisville. Then at Chickamauga, where the Government of the United States has dedicated that sacred field as a National park, the ex-Union soldiers and ex-Confederate soldiers, who years before had fought in deadly conflict the one against the other, met and with fraternal feelings marked the places where their respective commands fought and fell, and consecrated that battlefield as an immortal to the Union forever and forever more. [Great cheers.]

And then, a few days later, in the City of Atlanta, Ga., the boys in blue and the boys in gray (cheers) met again over their battles once more, all pledging their united loyalty in the future to the Government of the United States and the preservation of the honor of our flag. [Great applause.]

Sectionalism has given place to National spirit, and patriotism has smoothed the asperities of partyism, while the preservation of the National honor constitutes the great aim and purpose of all patriotic American citizens. [Loud cheering.]

It is not, my fellow-citizens, what we say of you, as Mr. Lincoln put it at Gettysburg; it is what you did which will live. You have given to yourselves a great name and your children a great and rich inheritance. You served in the holiest cause which man had ever engaged in—the cause of the Union, of freedom, and of civilization—a cause which has done so much for mankind everywhere.

What we want to do now is to take care of the future. You cannot upbraid yourselves for any lack of patriotism in the past. The future is now our trust and in our keeping, and let us see to it that the Government which was preserved through your valor and the valor of your comrades, shall be preserved forever [tremendous applause,] preserved not only to the present, but to those who are to come hereafter.

I thank you, my comrades, the warm and eloquent expressions of good will spoken by your Chairman. His tribute moves me deeply. I know something of your services as citizens in peace, for I believe that this entire regiment came from the counties which for years constituted the Congressional district which, by your partiality, I had the honor so long to represent, Stark, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage Counties furnished the brave men whose names are found on the honored roll of your regiment. [Applause.]

I know many of your comrades personally, and see before me many familiar faces, whose presence here calls up many pleasant memories of the past. I know your old and distinguished Colonel well. God bless dear brave Col. Riley. [Great cheering.] I wish he were with us to-day. [Applause.]

I am glad to welcome you here, and I shall be gratified to meet each of you personally, and I am certain that Mrs. McKinley will be glad to meet the ladies who are connected with the old One Hundred and Fourth Ohio.

Mr. McKinley attended a reunion of the Third Ohio Battery after the reception and took luncheon with the old artillerymen at the residence of Capt. W. S. Williams. It was an informal affair, but Major McKinley was called so persistently and urgently for a speech that he finally responded. It was his first talk to old soldiers within twenty-four hours, and was as happy and effective as the two previous speeches.

Major McKinley had, in addition to delegations, about seventy callers to-day. He is at work, when he gets an opportunity, upon his letter of acceptance; but at present he is intensely interested in the big Republican meeting to be held at Columbus on Saturday. This meeting will be the virtual opening of the Republican campaign, State and National, and Major McKinley regards it as an event of much importance.

GOOD REPORTS FROM THE WEST.

Minnesota, Idaho, and Oregon for McKinley—Hanna on Bryan's Speech.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Three United States Senators, Messrs. Shoup of Idaho, Mitchell of Oregon, and Nelson of Minnesota, spent part of the day at Republican National headquarters and conferred with Chairman Hanna on organization, plans, and needs of the party in their respective States. Senator Shoup admitted that there was a big fight before him in his State, but he told Mr. Hanna to count Idaho in the Republican column.

Senator Nelson, who has been making numerous stump speeches in Minnesota, principally among the Scandinavians, said Minnesota was safely Republican, and Senator Mitchell's judgment was that Oregon also would go Republican.

Mr. Hanna said he had partly read Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, and made this comment:

"I thought it very much of a skimmer. From the general tone and direction of the speech, contrasted with the platform, it seems to me Mr. Bryan is trimming his sails to catch the Eastern breeze of Democratic votes."

Gen. Powell Clayton wired Perry Heath to-day from New-York, asking for a copy of the Chicago Convention proceedings for the special use of Benjamin Harrison on the stump. There are no copies in existence aside from the reports in the Chicago daily newspapers, and this kind of copy will be forwarded the ex-President. It is taken for granted by Mr. Heath that Gen. Harrison intends to take the convention speeches of the Tillman order for a text as well as the platform.

GLASSWORKERS FOR M'KINLEY.

That Fact Said to Have Influenced Withdrawal from Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A formal separation has taken place between the [illegible] of Labor and the Window Glass Workers' Association of the United States. This was accomplished at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and G. S. Cake, F. B. Yourmon, P. Clarey, and John G. Smith, a committee of glassworkers.

Although nothing to that effect appears on the surface, the action was due to politics, to some extent at least.

Mr. Cake, speaking of the committee's visit to Washington and its result, said: "It is useless to go into a long story of the reasons that brought about the separation. I think the window glass workers are strong enough to go it alone. We are about 6,000 strong, and will do better by not being tied up with another order. The Knights of Labor, I understand, are for Bryan, while the majority of the glassworkers are for McKinley."

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Ninth Kentucky	Dem.	W. L. Thomas
Sixth Missouri	Dem.	D. A. De Arnold
Second Wisconsin	Dem.	E. Sauerhering
First Nebraska	Silver	E. Brady
Twenty-first Tennessee	Dem.	John Bask
Second California	Rep.	G. L. Johnson

First nominated by Populists.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To William P. St. John:

That you are a man of convictions and manly enough to stand by them are apparently shown by your recent sacrifice of a good position in their behalf. In admiring you for the honesty of your course, one seems, at the same time, to see in such conscientiousness a promise that should you, early or late, become convinced of the error of your views, you will retrace your steps with equal straightforwardness.

I will not undertake your entire conversion, nor will I attempt to assail the whole edifice of silver argument. At its base lie one or two cardinal principles, concerning which I would beg you to put me either in the right or in the wrong.

I believe that you and your coadjutors freely admit that the present value of silver, as estimated by the world, is low, and not worth one-sixteenth of gold; but you confidently assure us that free coinage will at once create such a demand for the white metal, for money purposes, that its value in the markets of the world will be at once restored to what it formerly was. This I hold to be a natural, philosophical and commercial impossibility.

Given that a product has some value to begin with, and that it is in general demand; then whatsoever tends to destroy it, consume it, make it scarce, or put it out of reach, tends also to increase its value. There are, to be sure, many ways in the arts and manufactures by which both gold and silver are practically consumed, at least so far as their future availability for other uses is concerned. To whatever extent such employment lessens the tangible supply of these metals to an equal extent are their values enhanced. The coining of silver into money, however, neither destroys it, makes it more scarce, nor renders it in the least degree less reachable or available for any of the numerous uses to which it is put. The difference between coin and bullion is merely a matter of melting—a very inexpensive process.

So far as the world's supply of silver is concerned, of the value per ounce that the world puts upon it, it matters little whether the stock of silver is present in the form of round dollars, hexagonal prisms or bullion pigs. At so much per ounce, for the purpose of melting down, the manufacturer would as soon buy silver dollars as ingots. Coinage has no consumption; it is only a very simple way of altering the shape in which the world holds its supply of a precious metal. It neither adds to nor takes away from the amount within easy reach.

If all the silver plate, silver ornaments, and, in fact, every ounce of visible silver in America were suddenly coined into dollars, for circulation, the value of silver would experience but a momentary and unimportant flutter, because, going out at once into free circulation, it would be just as much and just as readily within the reach of every one that wanted it as it ever was. If next day somebody called for a thousand-dollar dinner service the manufacturer would simply melt down so many round dollars to make it, all of which he could as easily get as he had ever before bought bullion for the same purpose. Whatever temporary flutter there was in the price of silver would certainly be downward rather than upward, owing to the brief suspension of its use in ornamental and mechanical directions. When iron is converted into nails, and the nails are driven into houses, so much iron is forever destroyed, so far as other availability is concerned. So no with the conversion of silver into circulating coin.

If, therefore, the coining of all of America's present stock of silver, in every form, could not increase its value as a metal, are you, or is there any one so hardy as to assert that the turning out and coining up of hundreds of millions of ounces additional from the mines would affect that result? Why, it would be the first recorded instance of an increased supply of any article in general use enhancing its market value. I can see but one way in which legislation could by any logical possibility advance the value of silver, and that would be that the Government buy unlimited millions and straightway sink it in the middle of the ocean, or otherwise put it out of reach, a process doubtless as benevolent to the mine owners as their proposed unlimited coinage.

Admitting, then, as you and every similarly candid man must upon reflection, that free coinage could not, and, therefore, will not, enhance the market value of silver, what becomes of your delightful vision of artificial parity and enforced bimetallism? Do you, or does Mr. Bryan, think it likely that any gold would remain, much less circulate, in this country, where, under your alleged parity, ten dollars of it would pass for no more than ten silver dollars, so long as these very ten gold dollars would buy enough silver in Europe, Australia, or Mexico to make twenty of your silver dollars? Free silver means silver monometallism as absolutely and as inevitably as ever effect followed cause. Nevertheless, it is among the claims of Mr. Bryan and his followers that a double standard, or "bimetallism," is necessary as a safeguard against the infamous "cornering" and forcing to a premium of our money, said to be practiced, or contemplated, by that league of monsters consisting of National banks and Wall Street capitalists. I cannot but believe that at an early day you will see the propriety of abandoning every argument in your silver fabric which depends upon the assumption that free coinage will advance the value of silver.

As your fellow-citizen, I am of your native State, and, therefore, more than ordinarily solicitous for speedy return of a wandering, though otherwise admirable, son.

E. D. MANN.

CITRONELLE, Ala., Aug. 8, 1896.

How Bad Money Hurts.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In 1860, when all the money in use was as good as gold, a workman who earned a dollar and a half a day could buy as much food, fuel, and clothing as a man or a woman or two children of ten or under could use up in a day for less than one dollar. He then had half a dollar left for other things.

In 1865 the money was bad, the paper dollar was only worth about 50 cents. That same man could then earn only a dollar and three-quarters a day in paper money, but all that he needed to live on cost twice as much—when he had bought food, fuel, and clothing for himself and his family there was little or nothing left.

In 1892 that same kind of a man could earn two dollars and a half a day in gold. He could then buy more food, fuel, and clothing for a dollar than he could in 1860, so that he had a dollar and a half left.

The silverites and the Populists have now stopped his wages and are trying to put up the prices of food, fuel, and clothing by forcing people to take bad money again which is only worth fifty cents on a dollar.

PETER PORCUPINE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11, 1896.

Is Opposed to a Third State Ticket.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As a sound-money Democrat I am heartily in accord with the movement for the nomination of sound-money candidates for President and Vice President, but I can go no further. Like Senator Hill, "I am a Democrat, but not a revolutionist." The object of a sound-money ticket is to defeat free silver and to enter our protest against Populism. If, however, we nominate candidates for Governor, &c., we are dropping our patriotic purpose for one of party spite, and we will lose thousands of votes that would come to us from principle if we make the fight against free silver and Populism alone.

It will be a serious mistake to take the party into State issues, and my advice is, don't do it. There are plenty of farmers and business men who would vote for a sound-money Democrat for President, but they are [illegible] the State Democracy, and any attempt to hoist a State ticket will drive them to Bryan.

S. G. SHAFER.

RICHMONDVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1896.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—It is now officially announced that Augustin Daly will not send out any companies on the road this coming season. All notices to the contrary are without foundation. Daly's Theatre, which is now being thoroughly renovated and decorated, will open with the great London Japanese sensation, "The Geisha," on Sept. 7. Miss Ada Rehan will enjoy her well-earned vacation, having played through a long and arduous season, at her "bungalow," off the coast of Ireland, and will return in time to open her regular season at Daly's Theatre, in November.

—The comedy, "Thoroughbred," with Thomas Q. Seabrooke as the Mayor of Upcomb, and Fritz Williams, Joseph Humphreys, Agnes Miller, and other members of last season's cast in their respective places, will be presented again at the Garrick Theatre on Monday evening for a brief run. It is promised that in the third act, where the characters appear on the Ascot race course, and where the famous minstrel scene takes place, some interesting novelties will be introduced.

—May Evans, singing comedienne for the last two years at the Palace, London, sails the latter part of this month to join F. F. Proctor's novelty company which is to tour the principal cities.

SOUTH FOR THIRD TICKET

OLD-LINE DEMOCRATS HAVE NO SYMPATHY FOR POPULISM.

The New Movement Receiving Encouragement from All Sections—The Best Newspapers in Dixie Will Give Their Support—Senator Caffrey Signs the Call for the Indianapolis Convention—Address to be Issued Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Members of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party are much pleased by the receipt of a dispatch from Senator Caffrey of Louisiana authorizing his signature to the call for the National Convention. They feel that in him they have enlisted one of the strongest men of the South.

"Our advices from all over the South," said Chairman Bynum, "indicate that there is a very strong disposition on the part of the old-line Democracy of the South to rally to our standard. They for years have been fighting the Populists in some States, and in others the Populistic element has captured the party organization. They can have no sympathy with the Populistic platform adopted at Chicago or the man nominated upon it. In this disposition they are sustained by nearly all the famous Democratic newspapers of the South. I look for some big surprises on election day in several of the Southern States."

The committee has rented Tomlinson Hall, where the convention will be held. It will be remodeled so as to hold about 5,000 persons. The press arrangements will be as thorough as those at an ordinary National Convention. The committee feels that, owing to the fact that there will be no contest either over platform or nominations, the attending crowd will not be large in comparison with other National Conventions.

It is announced at headquarters that the address to the country which the Executive Committee was instructed to issue by the recent conference in this city will be issued from Chicago on Monday next, at which time the committee will hold a meeting at the Palmer House.

At the same meeting a report will be received from the Sub-Committee on Transportation, and also a report from the Committee on Literature. Messrs. Bynum and Wilson, who are in charge of the headquarters here, say that they are in receipt of requests for literature from all parts of the country, and they regret very much that they are unable to meet the demand.

CONNECTICUT DELEGATES RIGHT.

State Committee Approves Their Course in Chicago Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—The Democratic State Committee met here this noon and voted to hold the State Convention of the party in Hyperion Theatre, this city, Sept. 16. A resolution indorsing the action of the Connecticut delegation to the National Convention was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the delegates to Chicago be accepted and their course be approved as being in accordance with the platform adopted at Chicago on July 10.

It is understood that some members of the State Committee who favor the Chicago ticket thought Chairman Davis should resign and give way to a man who could support the National ticket and platform heartily, and so expressed themselves in the committee meeting. Twenty of the twenty-three members of the committee were present. F. W. Warner of Hartford was one of the absentees.

Maine Men Will Have a Gold Ticket.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 13.—W. H. Gardiner, Secretary of the temporary organization formed by the gold Democrats who left the Waterville Convention, says a mass convention of those who oppose the silver Democracy and favor another ticket will be called for the 20th inst., probably at Portland. It is the purpose to nominate Presidential Electors and choose delegates to the Indianapolis Convention.

Pennsylvania Convention Aug. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The committee of the Pennsylvania sound-money Democrats has decided to issue a call for a State Convention of sound-money Democrats, to be held in this city Aug. 25, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention of the National Democratic Party to be held Sept. 2 in Indianapolis.

Wisconsin Convention Aug. 26.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—The sound-money Democrats of Wisconsin who favor a second National Convention will assemble in State Convention in Milwaukee Wednesday, Aug. 26. It is expected that there will be over 1,000 prominent gold Democrats present.

Chinese Administration.

From The Contemporary Review.

The systems of administration in vogue in Europe and America will reach Li Hung Chang nothing, for as a system the administration of China is a very good one, and suits the country as well as any other that could be devised. What is wrong and rotten in the state of China is the manner in which that system is worked; and it is here that sweeping changes are required, which will tax the strength and the courage of even such a powerful Minister as Li Hung Chang. In the first place, no real progress can take place in China so long as the censors retain the power to judge every proceeding of the Government by the light of Confucian ethics and to veto every reform because it is opposed to the apothegms of classical writers of the fossil age of China's existence. Will Li Hung Chang or his imperial master have the daring to abolish by a decree of the Vermilion Pencil the Board of Censors and put an end forever to their absurdly antiquated but none the less fatal strictures on every suggestion of practical reform?

Let the question because, while the measure is radical and drastic, it is well within the compass of Imperial authority, and would not entail that serious interference with the elaborate civil service system of China following any sweeping attempt to provide her with a new form of administration. Yet it is absolutely necessary for the success of any remedial measures in China that, on the threshold of their being undertaken, a strong and, if possible, a fatal blow should be dealt that literary class which has been supreme in China, and which has used its influence and position to prevent progress and to exclude all useful knowledge. It can only be reached in the first place through the Board of Censors, and no reforms will have any chance of success, nor can we feel any faith in the good intentions of the Chinese Government itself, as long as that conclave of unpractical and bigoted pedants is able to obstruct every act of the administration, and to pervert when it does not prevent every beneficial measure.

How a Boy Saved Two Women's Lives.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

There are many more heroes than those who fall in battle, or in shock of arms do mighty deeds. The seventeen-year-old boy La Porte of Albany, Oregon, who plunged into the Columbia River and rescued two young women from drowning, [illegible] with the heroes of the age. The drowning girls grappled the boy when he sprang, full clothed, into the swift current to save them, and the trio went to the bottom. After once rising, he realized that he could not swim to shore with his clinging burdens, and sank with them and crawled upon the bottom to shallow water, from which he dragged himself and his charges more dead than alive.

The Cabinet and the Election.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES announces that it has taken pains to inform itself as to the truth or falsity of the rumors about the Presidential preferences of the members of the Cabinet, and that "it is in a position to assert, without any fear of authoritative contradiction, that Secretary Hoke Smith is the only member of the Cabinet who supports Bryan and free silver." This is very welcome news, and it will have a good effect in the campaign.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. William Forster Shaffer.

Col. William Forster Shaffer, the well-known broker, died Tuesday, at his home, 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. He visited a sick friend Sunday afternoon, and on returning to his home he complained of the excessive heat. He grew worse in the night, and a physician was summoned the following morning. He did not consider Col. Shaffer's condition serious. When the physician was called again Monday evening he discovered that his patient had congestion of the brain, and was beyond recovery.

Col. Shaffer was born sixty-four years ago in Lewisburg, Penn., and was the last of four sons of Simon Shaffer, who drafted the first School bill enacted in that State. He left school when very young to work in a dry goods store at Freeport, Ill. Later he became a clerk for Stacy & Thomas of Chicago. He remained with this firm until its failure in 1857. He then went to Denver, Col., where he accumulated a large fortune.

Soon after the war broke out, Col. Shaffer joined Merrill's Cavalry in Missouri as Lieutenant Colonel, and later he was promoted to the Colonelcy. He served with distinction until a few months before the close of the war, when he was obliged to come to this city to have his eyes treated. He then went to New-Orleans to look after his cotton interests, but returned to New-York in 1866 and engaged in business as a broker in cotton and mining stocks.

Col. Shaffer married Miss Sophie Strawbridge, a daughter of Capt. William Strawbridge of Springfield, Ill. Capt. Strawbridge owned some coal mines in Galena, and his counsel was Abraham Lincoln. Col. Shaffer bought a pew for his wife in the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, in 1886, and both have been regular attendants at its services.

Col. Shaffer was a man of strong personality and magnetism, and possessed a genial disposition. He was extremely unostentatious and delicate about his charitable contributions, which were large and frequent. He made and lost three large fortunes, and was probably one of the richest grand Europe. He belonged to Lafayette Post and the Loyal Legion, in Washington. He was a member of the Cotton Exchange, the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and the Union League Club.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Washington F. Pedrick.

Washington F. Pedrick died Saturday in Philadelphia at his home, 2041 Arch Street, and his funeral took place Tuesday. He was born in that city in 1816, was graduated from the high school there, and was admitted to the bar. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson he was secretary of the President's counsel, and, the senior counsel becoming ill, he read the closing argument before the Senate. After the trial, William M. Evarts became Attorney General, and appointed Mr. Pedrick his private secretary.

He was afterward appointed by President Grant one of the American Secretaries to the Geneva arbitration, being associated more especially with Mr. Evarts. When the whisky ring prosecutions were begun in St. Louis Mr. Pedrick was made Assistant United States Attorney. He afterward became private secretary to Levi P. Morton. Upon the organization of the International French Claims Commission he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Presidents of the United States and the French Republic.

In 1881 President Arthur selected him as Secretary of the International American Conference. He was next Secretary to the Halifax Claims Commission. In 1887 Mr. Pedrick came to this city and resumed the practice of the law in the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, where he remained until failing health caused him to retire from active professional work. He was a scholarly man of brilliant mind, and admirably fitted by his family connections for the public positions which he filled so well. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the Bar Association. Mr. Pedrick leaves a wife and one child.

John W. C. Leveridge.

John W. C. Leveridge, a prominent lawyer of this city, died late Tuesday night at his home, 53 West Thirty-sixth Street. The immediate cause of death was heat prostration, although he had suffered from heart trouble for several years.

Mr. Leveridge was born in New-York Sept. 15, 1817, and was educated at Columbia College. He then studied law with his father, John Leveridge. He was attorney for the East River Savings Institution for nearly fifty years. Mr. Leveridge was interested in many educational institutions. He was a member of the Council of the University of the City of New-York and of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island. He was for many years a Trustee of the New-York Historical Society, one of the managers of the American Sunday School Union, and a Director of the New-York Port Society. He had been a Trustee of the Greenwood Cemetery Association for over thirty years, and was Vice President of the association at the time of his death. Mr. Leveridge leaves one daughter, Mrs. E. D. Murphy, of this city.

The funeral will be held at 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Rev. S. P. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, will conduct the services. The burial will be in Greenwood

CLEOPHUS FAILED AGAIN

BEATEN FOR THE ELECTRIC HANDICAP BY KEENE'S REGULATOR.

The Two-Mile Race and Failure—Only Two Horses Started, and Emma C. Won Easily—Four Consolation Races Were Won by Louise N., Don Bias, Medica, and Find Out—Formal Burst a Blood Vessel and Stopped Racing.

Brighton Beach's race meeting is rapidly approaching its close, a fact that will be regretted by many thousands who have thoroughly enjoyed the sport that has been had at the track that has been heretofore but one remove from the outcast tracks. W. A. Engeman, with energy and pluck, has pushed the track up into the rank of first-class racing resorts. He has had a liberal attendance as a reward for his labors, many of those who became regulars having made their first visit to the track this season. It is a delightfully comfortable place, save, of course, during the past week, when it has been comfortable nowhere outside of a bathtub. There is certain prosperity at the track in the future with a better grade of racing than has ever been had there.

Most of yesterday's races were of the Gedney Day type, the two-year-old event in which Regulator took the measure of Cleophus in a grand finish being the event of the day. The lining up for the race was done with the rubber hose pipe, the age of the machine being dispensed with.

The Electric Handicap, for two-year-olds, had but three acceptances, for which Cleophus was naturally made a strong favorite. But the "Dwyer luck" took a twist against the old time plunger, and his filly was beaten by a nose after a hot race through the stretch by the Messrs. Keene's colt Regulator. On him Clayton rode a very clever race, holding Lithos safe in the early stages of the running and keeping to his position of advantage next to the rail. This served him well when it came to the brush at the finish, as he saved a lot of ground on the turn, while Cleophus ran wide, first to pass Lithos and then to try and catch Regulator. This Sims almost did in the last few jumps, though Regulator lasted just long enough to win by the narrowest of margins, much less than the width of his head. Lithos was not able to live the pace made in the last quarter and was beaten ten lengths by the leading pair.

The two-mile handicap, which was to have been the feature, proved to be only an exercise gallop for Emma C., who had only Mirage to beat, and she did it very easily. Two bad selling platers in a race for a purse of $1,000 at two miles is little encouragement to the stagers of those tracks who wish to foster long-distance races. Yet the stables are full of idle horses.

Genial old "Pop" Nelson's colors were carried to the front in the opening race, which was a scramble of five furlongs for maiden three-year-olds and over. Louise N. was the winner, but not until she had run into the speculation and Mr. Nelson was so sure that he was going to win with his filly that he told every one he knew, bookmakers and all, of his chance. As a result he was deprived of getting the price against his filly that he deserved. But she won the race all right, and Nelson was as happy as if he had landed a fortune.

Don Bias won the consolation race for two-year-olds for his new owners, Cohn & Driscoll, with odds of 8 to 1 against him. It was looked on as a sure thing for Meadowthorpe, who has been a sure thing every time he has started, but who has not yet been able to win. Who was second yesterday, beaten by Don Bias by a length and a half, and beating Kerlan a half length. After the race the Stewards called on Gardner to explain why Meadowthorpe did not win. Gardner's explanation was that his horse had been stroked and coaxed along for the turn, which happened to be the fact—and that he then sulked and would not try in the stretch.

For some reason that is among the race-track vagaries Volley was overlooked in the betting in the third race, at a mile and a sixteenth, and Formal was made the favorite instead. Volley won the race in the easiest possible fashion from The Dragon. Formal made the running and just as he came in sight was reached. Then he collapsed suddenly, having burst a small blood vessel in his head, and was pulled up.

Medica, a fast but very bad-acting filly, won the maiden race, at five furlongs, which was the sixth event, after a lively brush with Plymouse and Mormon. The last race, another consolation affair, went to Find Out, who caught Henry Shannon in the stretch and beat him home in the drive.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden three-year-olds and upward; purse $400. Time—1:02¾.

1—Louise N., A. Nelson's ch. f., 3 years, by Luke Blackburn—Louise T., 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 (Gardner)

2—Conviction, R. W. Neilson's ch. f., 4, 117, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Sheedy)

3—Rock Ledge, W. C. Daly's blk. g., 3, 112, 6 to 1.....(Keefe)

Won by a length and a half, the same distance between second and third.

Whipcord, 5, 115, 3 to 1. (Clayton,) Sultan II., 6, 115, 8 to 1, (Sims,) Merrymaker, 4, 122, 15 to 1, (Berger,) Captain Russell, 3, 112, 4 to 1 (Hamilton,) Chal, 4, 112, 20 to 1, (M. Bergen,) and Cobanita, 3, 115, 15 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds, non-winners at the meeting; purse $400. Time—1:02¾.

1—Don Bias, Cohn & Driscoll's b. c. by Buchanan-Spider, 108 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Doggett)

2—Meadowthorpe, B. O. Pepper's b. c., 108, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Gardner)

3—Florian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 100, 15 to 1.....(Keefe)

Won by a length and a half, a half length between second and third.

Haphazard, 109, 4 to 1, (Sloane;) Dye, 105, 4 to 5, (Reiff;) Pratella, 108, 30 to 1, (Clayton;) Russler, 108, 30 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Lady Mottle, 105, 7 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Handicap; for three-years-olds; purse $500. Time—1:49¾.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 109 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Clayton)

2—The Dragon, C. Fielschmann & Son's b. c., 108, 7 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Farrell)

3—Formal, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c. 112, 6 to 5.....(Littlefield)

Won by two lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Electric Handicap of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¾.

1—Regulator, J. R. & J. F. Keene's ch. c., by Order-Lucy Wallace, 105 pounds, 4 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Clayton)

2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 114, 9 to 10 and out.....(Sims)

3—Lithos, S. Trowbridge's blk. c., 112, 8 to 5.....(Doggett)

Won by a nose; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Two miles. For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000. Time—3:29.

1—Emma C., W. Lakeland's br. f., 4 years, by Darebin-Guenn, 92 pounds, 2 to 5..(Hewitt)

2—Mirage, Harlem Stable's b. c., 4, 97, 9 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Won by two lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden three-year-olds; purse $400. Time—1:02¾.

1—Medica, Sensation Stable's b. f., by Inspector B.-Tincture, 110 pounds.....(Clayton)

2—Titmouse, Stockwell Stable's b. c., 115 (Sims)

3—Mormon, T. B. Doswell's ch. g., 112 (Hamilton)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Scoggan, 112, (Doggett;) Bergen, 112, (Harris;) Nick Johnson, 112, (Sheedy;) Annie Sweet, 110, (Lambley,) and Decameron, 112, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and up, that have not been placed at the meeting; purse $500. Time—1:42½.

1—Find Out, Covington & Kent's b. c., 4 years, by John Happy-Lady Leinster, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Gardner)

2—Harry Shannon, T. W. Woodford's br. g., 3, 88, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hirsch)

3—William Elliott, R. Bradley's b. g., 5, 90, 7 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

Kallirhoe, 4, 101, 7 to 1, (Healy;) The Native, 8, 107, 8 to 1, (Sims,) Tomoka, 3, 81, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lodi, 4, 97, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Watchman, 4, 100, 15 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Sir Francis, 111 pounds; Ajax, 108, Doggett, 108; Illusion, 104; Captain T., 104; Inkseme, 99; Crimea, 96; Chaugnut, 88; Royal Princess, 86.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Myrtle L., Leonore, Yankee Heiress, Valorous, Salva Cea, Diana's Daughter, Vinita, Mafia, Fair Recluse, and Athy, 115 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Galilee, 107 pounds; McKee, 107; Sirocco, 104; Play or Play, 104; Sir Linden, 101; Fannie B., 99; Fernseed, 98; Kallirhoe, 90; Marsian, 96; Telegram, 91; Lambert, 92; Royal Rover, 91; Revesy, 89; Lady Greenaway, 89; Emotional, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Owners' handicap. Lehman, 97 pounds; Tom Cromwell, 90; Beldemere, 85; Cromwell, 80; Clarus, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. For two-year-olds. Slow Poke, 108 pounds; Remp, 98; Loch Glyn, 98; Templestowe, 98; Break o' Day, 97; Second Chance, 95; Ben Ronald, 95; Mohawk Prince, 95; Brighton, 95; Olifred, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Red Pat, 168 pounds; Decapod, 145; Patrolman, 138; Lafayette, 135; Woodford, 135.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW.

A Large Attendance at the Opening Day—The Prize Winners.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 13.—The third annual horse show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association began to-day on the newly acquired grounds of the association and was attended by about 2,500 people. There were many fashionable turn-outs on the ground and the daintily clad women were everywhere. The weather was too hot to be comfortable, but by the aid of parasols and umbrellas, assisted by fans, the crowd managed to keep partly cool and enjoy the judging of the classes, which were called out to-day.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, from New York, was present, and gave a concert during the afternoon. The accommodations and appointments of the grounds this year were good and both exhibitors and spectators were well pleased with the arrangements. The horses lost something by the heat in appearance, but they were carefully groomed and cared for until the last moment, and although their sleek coats showed the effects of the heat, their appearance and action were in almost every case good.

The judges were: Thoroughbreds—Horace Theobald of New-York. Roadsters—Clark H. McDonald of New-York and E. B. Parsons of Sodus Point, N. Y. Hackney and Pony Stallions—R. W. Rives of New-Hamburg, N. Y., and George Green of New-York. Harness Horses, Teams, and Tandems—R. W. Rives of New-Hamburg, N. Y., and E. V. R. Thayer of Boston. Fire Engine Horses—George E. Rhoads of New-York. Saddle Horses and Ponies Under Saddle—Carroll Livingston of Long Branch, C. C. Quinton of Tranquil, N. J., and J. T. Hyde of New-York. Polo Ponies—Frank Seabury of Boston and C. C. Quinton of Trenton, N. J. Hunters and Jumpers—Frank Seabury of Boston, Carroll Livingston, Long Branch, and J. T. Hyde of New-York.

Three brood mares, as Class 2, made the first event. Edward Kelly's Callera, ch. m., won the first prize of $75. August Clasen's b. m. Blandusa took second prize of $30. The third entry was Mr. Kelly's ch. m., Rance. All three mares were shown with foals.

Class 3, for pairs of horses and best appointed wagonette, not to hire, horses count 50 per cent and wagonette 50 per cent.; first prize, $50, in money or plate, offered by Mrs. Norman L. Munro, brought Mark Antholz's team, Tom and Jerry, and Louis W. Wormser's team, Superb and Success, to the field. Mr. Wormser's entry won. Both horses were 15.3 hands and six years old, a beautifully mated pair of bay geldings. Mr. Antholz's Tom was of the same height. Tom was a roan gelding and Jerry a gray gelding.

There were eight entries in Class 12, which called for a pair of horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands. The first prize was $75 and the second $30. The New-York Coach and Cob Company's Alarm and Adventurer, each 14.3½ and bay geldings, took first prize. Mrs. John Jacob Astor's Lady and Aylwood, both black geldings and 14.3½ hands, were awarded second prize. The third position was given to Louis W. Wormser's Don Wilkes and Lady Adele, chestnut mares, 14.3½ hands each. Fourth place was assigned to George S. Gangron's The Rat and The Cat, bay geldings, standing 14.2 hands.

Class 23 brought five ponies in harness, less than 13 hands, to be judged. The first prize was $30, and was taken by Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Cock Robin, 12.1 hands, carried the honors, and Lemuel S. Wells's skew. g. Spot, 10.3½ hands, was second. The other entries were Miss Helen Morris's chestnut gelding, Tom, and Miss Lillian Russell's b. g. Dandy and b. m. Judy.

Class 25 for single stallion, mare, or gelding, not over 14.1 hands, brought four horses into the ring, but but one exhibit was considered worthy of first honors, so second prize was awarded G. Warrington Curtis's b. m. Psyche, 14.1 hands. The same owner's ch. g. Cupid, same height, was awarded third prize.

Five ponies came to the call for Class 3. The first prize was $50 and the second $25. Manner, style, and conformation counted, no attention to pedigree being taken. All had to be three years old or over and between 13 and 15.3 hands. Sanford Rose's b. m. Lady Richland caught the judge's eye and retained it so as to get first prize. W. H. Clark's b. m. Vida Pratt was thought worthy of second prize and James McCredie's ch. g. Rosalt took third honors. E. T. Stotesbury's b. m. Winoca was highly commended.

Class 27, stallions, mares, and geldings over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands, under saddle, shown at walk, trot, and canter, prize winner at the National Horse Show, Philadelphia, in Long Branch shows of 1895-6 barred, brought a set of seven entries to compete for prizes of $50 and $25. The New-York Coach, Horse, and Cob Company's bay gelding, So wale given first prize and E. B. Parsons's bay gelding, Ideal second; the New-York Coach, Horse, and Cob Company's ch. h. Flaxy was third, and George S. Gagnon's b. g. Ned was recommended.

High steppers, as actually considered, shown by ladies in appropriate carriages, formed Class 24. But one prize was offered; $100 offered by Edward Kemp in money or plate brought out six entries. George S. Gagnon's bay geldings The Cat and The Rat took the blue ribbon.

Park teams, wheelers, not under 15 hands, shown before drag or body break, brought the four-in-hands to the judges for judgment. A team from the New-York Coach, Horse, and Cob Company took first honors, and Louis W. Wormser's boys second.

Four-in-hands were again called, and Class 52, in which horses counted 60 per cent. and drags and appointments 40 per cent. The prize was $50, in money or plate, offered by Jacob Rothschild. The same exhibitors showed, with the same result as in Class 22.

Class 19, tandems, wheelers, not exceeding 15 hands, for prizes of $100 and $50 resulted in Louis W. Wormser's ch. g. Don Wilkes and ch. m. Lady Adele, each 14.3½ hands, taking first prize and the New-York Coach, Horse, and Cob Company's team, consisting of a gray mare and bay gelding, both 14.3½ hands, second. The same exhibitor's team of bay geldings was third, and George S. Gagnon's black and gray geldings were mentioned.

Class 47, for a prize of $50, money or plate, offered by the association for the best pair of horses to victoria or cabriolet, horses to count 50 per cent., and carriage and appointment 50 per cent., resulted in a team of chestnut geldings, each 16 hands, shown by the New-York Coach and Cob Company, winning the prize. Louis W. Wormser's Superior and Surprise, both bay geldings, each 15.1½, were second, and Murray Guggenheim's Wheeler, ch. g., and Jessie, ch. m., both 16 hands, third. Mrs. N. B. Morrell showed a team, each 15.2, the blk. m. Antonia and the ch. m. Island Maid, and received commendation.

Ponies under saddle, stallions, mares, or geldings over 13 and not exceeding 14.1, for prizes of $30 and $15, formed Class 32. G. Warrington Curtis's ch. g., Cupid, 14.1, took first prize, and J. A. P. Ramsdell's w. s. Shahwan, 14.1, second. Hunters and jumpers, not exceeding 14.3, shown over six jumps 3 feet 6 inches high, for prizes of $50 and $25, formed Class 35. Fred Hoey's b. g., Corbett, 14.2, was first, and P. F. Fitzgerald's dun m. Nina, 14.2½, second.

Class 36 was for pairs of horses over 15.3. The prizes were $75 and $30. John F. Talmage, Jr.'s br. gs. Monarch and Performer, each 15¾, were first; John Howard Taylor's team, consisting of the ch. m. Sans-Gene and the ch. g. Spray, was second.

Class 10, for fire-engine horses, entries limited to Monmouth County, for prizes of $50 and $25, offered by the Hollywood Hotel and Mr. Arnhelm, brought out the horses of the Long Branch Fire Department. The Atlantic Fire Company's team of geldings, one a black and the other a gray, won the first prize. Oceanic Fire Engine Company's s. gs. were second best, and Neptune Engine Company's g. gs. were third.

Class 42, called for the exhibition of professional coachmen driving pairs. The prize was $50, money or plate. W. G. Schutchen, coachman for G. W. Miller, carried off the honors; M. F. O'Shaughnessy, coachman for Mr. Guggenheim, was second.

Class 1, the last to be judged for the day, was for stallions over three-years-old, kept for service. The prizes were $75 and $30. The Brookdale Stable's Fuvordale, by Sensation-Favordale, took first honors. The same owners' Kinglike, by King Ernest-Mini, was second. Edward Kelly's Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy, was third, and Frederick Gebhardt's Owas, by Reform-Maggie B., received recommendation.

The show will continue to-morrow and Saturday.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING.

Fast Time Made by the Light-Harness Racers at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 13.—The grand circuit races were resumed at the driving park this afternoon, with a long and good programme to present and 5,000 people in attendance. A heavy rain in the forenoon threatened another postponement, but a harsh sunspot the track in condition for racing by 2 o'clock, which improved with every heat, and was fast in an hour or two.

The racing to-day was first-class. Fast time was the order, and exciting contests were developed in every event. The two-year-old trot proved to be the best colt race of the year. Directum Kelly was sold a high favorite, but in the first heat broke in the first turn and again in the third quarter, and the race was between Amere and Mabel Moneypenny, the latter winning in 2:23¼. Directum Kelly took the second easily and started well in the third, having things his own way clear around. Fifty yards from the wire he went off his feet and finished third.

In the fourth heat the son of Direct was head and head from the quarter to the half with Mabel Moneypenny, then drew away, but went into the air, Moneypenny going up ten lengths to the good. Kelly got his horse down on his gait and began a furious drive for the wire, beating the filly by an open length. Thomas protested the heat on the ground that Kelly had fouled him in the home turn. The judges sustained the protest and the race went to Mabel Moneypenny, much to the disgust of the crowd.

The 2:20 pace was drawn out to seven heats, and the black mare Blacksie came out as one of the new wonders of the season, winning in straight heats after four heats had been run. Luella Shawhan, the favorite, made a poor showing and was distanced in the sixth heat.

Rossdile, a new one, took the first two heats in 2:14¼ and 2:12, after hot arguments, and was thought by everybody but the judges to have won the third after a hard drive with Chestnut Boy, to whom the heat was given. Whitney then laid Rossdile up for two heats, but Blacksie was still good in the sixth and seventh, and took the money.

The 2:09 trot brought out a field of four, with Kentucky Union, Lord Clinton, B. B. F., and Pat L. in it. Kentucky Union was favorite, and justified the talent by winning in straight heats. The pacing mare went the second heat in 2:08¼, equaling her record. Lord Clinton was in good form, but B. B. F. and Pat L. were both off.

Robert M. will go an exhibition mile to-morrow.

Summaries:

Two-year-olds.—Trot; purse $1,000.

Mabel Moneypenny, g. f., by Cyclone, (Thomas)	2	3	1	1
Directum Kelly, b. c., by Direct, (Kelly)	4	1	3	2
Axmere, b. c., by Axtel, (Young)	1	4	2	3
Della Fox, b. f., (Keyes)	3	2	4	dr
Athway, ch. c., (Maloney)	5	5	dr	
Lady Bird, b. f., (Starr)	6	dis.		

Time—2:27½; 2:23¾; 2:26; 2:24½.

Directum Kelly and Axmere divided second and third money.

2:20 Pace.—Purse $800.

Blacksie, blk. m., by Patchen Wilkes, (Statcher)	11	6	5	2	1	1	1
Rossdile, ch. h., by Edinburgh, (Whitney)	1	1	2	9	10	5	8
Chestnut Boy, ch. s., by Pocahontas, (Appleton)	6	4	1	10	7	8	6
Bell Time, ch. h., by Belmont, (Schatzer)	7	10	7	6	4	2	2
Majada, g. h., (Patterson)	10	8	6	3	2	3	4
Lady Anderson, r. m., (Cosgrove)	3	3	4	4	3	7	3
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Myers)	5	11	8	7	5	4	7
Booze, b. s., (Poillit)	8	9	9	8	8	9	5
Luella Shawnan, b. m., (R. Patterson)	9	2	3	1	6	dis	
Dawson Lake, ch. m., (Murphy)	4	7	10	5	9	dr	
Kitty Van, ch. f., (Christie)	2	5	11	dis			

Time—2:14¾; 2:12; 2:15; 2:21; 2:15¾; 2:17½; 2:19.

2:09 Class.—Trot; purse $1,000.

Kentucky Union, b. m., by Aberdeen, (Ecker)	1	1	1	
Lord Clinton, blk. h., by Deeming Allen, (Hill)	4	2	2	
Pat. L., b. s., by Republican, (McHenry)	2	3	3	
B. B. F., b. s., (Gerity)	3	4	4	

Time—2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:09.

2:14 Class.—Pace, (unfinished;) purse $1,000.

Dan T., b. s., by King Bellaire, (Swisher)	1		
Ruffo Bunch, b. g., by Wilkeswood, (Larson)	2		
Red Fox, r. g., by Almont Boy, (Geers)	3		
Bessie B., b. m., (Nethaway)	4		
Marietta Wilkes, ch. f., (Beal)	16		
Sibilla, b. m., (Qiels)	5		
Nydia, b. m., (Bogash)	9		
Barney Tracy, b. g., (Perrin)	6		10
King Lud, ch. g., (Fuller)	8		7
Madge D., b. m., (Campbell)	7		9

Time—2:10¾; 2:11.

For Newport's Horse Show.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—Mrs. David King, Mrs. R. H. J. Goddard, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Victor Sorchan, and Winthrop Astor Chanler have taken the newly added boxes for the horse show. Among the society people entering rigs in the various classes to-day were Peter Goelet Gerry, Percy Tiffany, Mrs. Louis Tiffany, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Eugene Higgins, Winthrop Astor Chanler, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. W. M. Humphrey, Hugo Fritsch, E. J. Knowlton, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, A. H. Sands, John Thompson Spencer, and H. S. Maily.

American Horses Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—At the Windsor meeting to-day, August Belmont's colt Tagus, by Rayon d'Or-Queen T., ran third in a maiden two-year-old gelding plate to Lord Wolverton's Titare and Lord Cowley's Specula filly. Richard Croker's colt Albany, by Hanover-Burletta, ran unplaced in the Clewer Plate for two-year-olds, which was won by Lord Derby's colt Crestfallen.

VENCEDOR WON AT CLEVELAND.

The Race Sailed in a Twelve-Knot Breeze and Good Time Made.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The yacht races thus far have demonstrated the superiority of the Canadian boats from Lake Ontario over the Lake Erie fleet. Comparison between the yachts of the two countries shows that the American boats are more comfortably fitted out and better adapted to cruising. It is admitted that speed has been sacrificed for comfort. But all the American skippers say they will have a chance against the Canucks in rough weather. It is also admitted that the Canadian crews are better trained. Besides, they are thorough sportsmen and sail for honor and place in the race.

Interest to-day centred in the race for the fifty-five-footers, in which were entered Vencedor and Vanenna of Chicago, Vreda of Hamilton, Ontario, and Neva of Cleveland. The starting gun was fired at 10:20 A. M., and the four yachts crossed the line almost abreast of each other. A good twelve-knot breeze was blowing from the northwest, and each of the Vencedor from the very start was splendid. She outpointed, outfooted, and outsailed the Vreda and Vanenna in the first leg.

The Neva was not in it. The Priscilla and Crusader were first starters in the class over 55 feet. Vencedor led Priscilla around the first stake. The race developed into a great contest between these two, although they were in different classes. On the second leg Vencedor set her balloon jib and Priscilla shook out her spinnaker. Vanenna carried away her topmast rounding the stake and dropped out. The Priscilla passed Vencedor at the fourteen-mile stake and squared away on the home stretch, Vencedor following. Vreda third. Priscilla fairly flew home with a cloud of canvas and crossed the line first. Vencedor finished 13 minutes later. Vencedor won in the fifty-five-foot class, with the Vreda second.

Vreda finished 25 minutes behind Vencedor in the fifty-five-foot class. Vanenna, with topmast gone, finished 2 minutes later, and Neva was 2 minutes behind Vanenna.

The Hiawatha of Hamilton, Ontario, won the thirty-foot class; the Myrna of Hamilton, second; the Nox of Rochester, N. Y., third. The Eva of Hamilton won in the thirty-five-foot class.

A RACE FOR THE HERA.

Nine of the Thirty-Footers Sail for a Sweepstakes Of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The owners of the thirty-footers unexpectedly decided to have a race to-day for sweepstakes, at $10 a boat, and Ralph N. Ellis's Hera took first money; H. B. Duryea's Vaquero, second, and Gerald Paget, who sailed Harry Whitney's Dorothy, saved his stake by coming in a good third. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor watched the race from the Progresso.

The wind blew strongly from the southeast, and the triangular course, from Brenton's Cove to and around Bishop Buoy, then to and around a stake off Jamestown, back to the start, and over again, was sailed—a distance of sixteen miles. The Hera got a fine start. She was just at the line when the gun was fired at 2:50. Mr. Ellis's boat was accordingly first around Bishop Buoy, and, in fact, was never headed. Her gains on the wind were perceptible.

The first round of the course was completed as follows: Hera, 3:49:50; Dorothy, 3:50:40; Vaquero, 3:51:20; Wawa, 3:52:40; Asahi, 3:53:15; Esperanza, 3:53:30; Raccoon, 3:54:15; Carolina, 3:54:30; Mushee, 3:54:55.

On the second round Gerald Paget, who had been handling the Dorothy very successfully, was passed by H. B. Duryea, on the Vaquero, who clearly outgeneraled and outsailed him in the very last leg of the race, a beat to windward of about three miles. This bout between Duryea and Paget was the interesting feature of the race. The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	2:50:00	4:52:55	2:02:55
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2:50:00	4:54:45	2:04:45
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	2:50:00	4:55:15	2:05:15
Esperanza, A. S. Van Wickle	2:50:00	4:57:18	2:07:18
Wawa, James Stillman	2:50:00	4:58:30	2:08:30
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2:50:00	4:58:55	2:08:55
Mushee, J. Macdonough	2:50:00	4:59:00	2:09:00
Raccoon, T. R. Hostetter	2:50:00	Did not finish.	
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	2:50:00	Did not finish.	

METEOR AND NIAGARA.

Winners in the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's Regatta.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The third day's racing under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club took place at Ryde to-day. The race for large raters was over the long course, from Ryde around a markboat off Cowes, thence to a markboat at Spithead, on to the Nab and back to Ryde; twice around, fifty miles. The contest was for a cup valued at £100, given by C. D. Rose. The sky was cloudy and dull, and there was a whole sail northwest breeze. The starters were the Caress, Satanita, Britannia, Meteor, and Ailsa. The yachts started eastward at 9:30 o'clock.

The contestants in the race for small raters over the same course but only once around, twenty-five miles, were The Saint, Niagara, Pentitent, and Isolde. The boats started at 11 o'clock. The first prize was £25, and the second £10.

The Meteor won the race for large raters, finishing at 2:39:51. The Ailsa finished second, at 2:44:23. The small rater race was won by the Niagara, which finished at 2:07:15. The Isolde won the second prize, and the Penitent was third.

Great South Bay Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Great South Bay Yacht Club will be sailed off Sayville, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 22. Special efforts are being made to have this regatta a big success, and several of the New-York yachts are expected to go round and try to pick up some prizes. It is very probable that the Hanan brothers' Acushla will race against Arthur Gibb's Bonnie Doon. Entries for this regatta close with Richmond Gibb, Islip, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 20.

Valkyrie III. on the Clyde.

GOUROCK, Aug. 13.—The Dunraven syndicate racing cutter Valkyrie III., which sailed from New-York on the afternoon of July 14, arrived here this morning, having made the passage in twenty-eight days.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Passed East—Steam yachts Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Oriental, R. R. Ladew; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Vamoose, Frank T. Morrill; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith, and Nettie. Passed West—Steam yachts Armorica, James W. Haviland; Parthenia, Stephen J. Rosch; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Neckan, H. C. Baxter; Vision, F. H. Benedict, and Marguerite, Guy Loomis. Schooner yacht Belle, O. F. Spatt, and sloop yacht Millie, F. L. Budlong.

Came to Anchor Here—Steam yacht Jathniel, J. B. Thomas; cutter yachts Bedouin, J. Murray Mitchell, and Aglaia, E. J. Bergen; yawl Pawnee, E. D. Morgan Waterman; yawl Espirito, W. D. Anderson.

Steam yacht Reva, G. L. Ronalds, was hauled out to clean and paint bottom.

Schooner yacht Ariel, Percy Chubb, left this afternoon for the eastward.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Aug. 13.—The steam yacht Sapphire of New-York, James Stillman, arrived from Newport late yesterday afternoon, cruising. The steam yacht Scythian of New-York, Miss Susan De Forest Day, owner, was in the harbor yesterday. The yacht is from Newport and is bound for a cruise along the Maine coast as far as Portland. The sloop yachts Wanderer and Clotho, from Boston, are in the harbor.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Yachts sailing to-day were steamer Lydia, schooner Edith, and sloop Wayward, Mr. Elsworth.

Yachts arriving were steamers Embla, J. H. Hanan, and Sultan, John R. Drexel, and schooner Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

Sewaren Land and Water Club Races.

A series of invitation races will be sailed over the Sewaren Land and Water Club course, on Staten Island Sound, to-morrow under the auspices of the club. The prizes in each event are handsome solid silver cups, and numerous entries have been received. The events are: Sailing yachts, cabin under twenty-three feet load water line; sailing yachts, open, under twenty-two feet load water line, and naphtha launches. The latter race will be sailed subject to the rules of the American Yacht Club as to time allowances, and among the entries are the launches Cleopatra, E. S. Pests; Urchin, H. C. Seguine; Hazel, Mrs. L. M. Seguine; Amelia Victoria, Walther Luettgen; Lispeth, William M. Ballard, and Elsie, E. Heuel.

Bits of Yachting News.

—The Bridgeport Boating Association has been reorganized, and is now known as the Park City Yacht Club of Bridgeport. The club has 105 members and 60 yachts in its fleet. C. H. Morris is Commodore, David N. Armstrong Vice Commodore, Amos H. Lowden Rear Commodore, Herbert A. Hale Secretary, and Rodney S. Bassett Treasurer.

—The annual regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 22. There will be races for all the special classes, all catboats, and thirty-six-foot sloops. Entries close with the Regatta Committee of the club at Larchmont on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will have its annual clambake to-morrow. "Archie" Stalker will superintend the bake, and it will be served at 3:30 o'clock.

—The New-Haven Yacht Club will have its annual regatta on Monday. Entries should be made to Clarence W. Webb, 820 Chapel Street, New-Haven.

—The annual regatta of the Corinthian Fleet of New-Rochelle will not be sailed to-morrow, but some time in September.

—The Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club will sail its postponed regatta on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

—The annual ball of the Riverside Yacht Club will be held on Friday, Aug. 21.

HOBART AND HOVEY.

They Easily Defeated Fischer and Budlong in the Tennis Doubles.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—The ex-champions, Hovey and Hobart, won the Eastern tennis championship in doubles this morning. The weather was a trifle cooler, and there was more snap and life to the play. The usual throng of spectators surrounded the courts. Hovey and Hobart showed a strong style of play.

Fischer and Budlong were a big disappointment. Fischer, the mainstay of his side, was decidedly off on his strong stroke, and his game was weak. Budlong played no better than his partner. They attempted to place at Hobart as much as possible, but the latter was rarely caught napping, and the scheme was an utter failure. Hovey was as brilliant as usual, and very unsteady. The exhibitions by the latter together, and improved as the match went on.

The first set was the best of the match. Fischer did some very brilliant volleying at the net and covered a great deal of ground. Budlong won some needed points by well-judged driving crosscourt. However, Hovey and Hobart rarely gave up the net to their opponents, who could not net well enough to keep them away. Hobart's volleying and passing between the opposing side was the features of the set. Hovey and Hobart beat Budlong and Fischer, 7–5.

Hovey and Hobart gained a strong lead of 4–1 in the second set, when they fell off decidedly in their play. Budlong and Fischer then won many points by swift drives until the score was 4 all.

Hovey won the ninth game principally on aces on service, and his partner's strong volleying settled the set.

In the second set Hovey and Hobart beat Budlong and Fischer, 6–4.

The third set was a decided walk-over for Hovey and Hobart, who, after playing carelessly for one game, took a sudden brace, and the opponents played to such a disheartened and discouraged way that they scored only three points for the rest of the set.

In the third set Hovey and Hobart beat Budlong and Fischer by the score of 6–3.

The all-comers' match with the Western champions, C. E. and S. R. Neal, will take place to-morrow. Hovey and Hobart have not as yet shown sufficient form to win over that team, and consequently there is promise of a close and exciting match. The Neals are playing up to their last year's form.

The Woman Movement in Germany.

From The Nineteenth Century.

There are about ten women doctors practicing in different parts of Germany. German women may also now attend lectures in most of the German universities, but only as "hospitirende" or "guest students," without being allowed to matriculate, and generally on sufferance of the professors. In Berlin, for instance, where Dr. Adolf Wagner, the present rector of the university, has this year for the first time made it possible for women to hear lectures, all sorts of difficulties are thrown in their way. When permission to attend has been obtained from the Kultusminister, the individual professor will not always grant it. One professor is said to have given his servant strict orders to tell all young ladies who might call on him that he was not at home, and that, were he to see them, he never gave permission to ladies to attend his lectures.

According to the papers, the famous historian Prof. von Treitschke, on seeing a lady among his audience, suddenly interrupted his lecture and went up to her and led her out. He is said to have remarked to one of his colleagues afterward: "I can't bear women folk at my lectures, and I shall put the Great Beadle at the door to keep them out." But even were women allowed to matriculate, it has been impossible hitherto for them to get the necessary preparation, except privately. The ordinary education of German girls is not very good. Literature is excellently taught, but in other subjects too many facts are insisted upon, and thinking is not encouraged. In religion, which forms a large part of the instruction, the girls are not allowed to express doubts or to ask questions as to dogmas. But even this sort of teaching is better than that of governesses, and it is a fortunate thing for girls of the upper classes that, for economy's sake their parents generally send them

JEWELRY DEALERS FAIL

S. F. MYERS & CO.'S LIABILITIES ARE $517,000.

A Receivership Hastened by an Attachment for $70,409 on Indorsed Notes—The Firm's Business Hurt by the Silver Craze—Its Failure Leads to an Assignment by H. A. Casperfield—Judgment for $10,328 Confessed by C. L. Lightstone.

S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry and diamonds at 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, failed yesterday, with liabilities of $517,000 and nominal assets of $815,000, and their embarrassment led to an assignment by Henry A. Casperfeld, dealer in jewelry and diamonds at 144 Bowery and 859 Broadway and at Saratoga Springs. Mr. Casperfeld was an indorser of paper for S. F. Myers & Co., and it is not known whether his assets, of about $500,000, will meet his direct and contingent liabilities. Mr. Myers's brother-in-law, Charles L. Lightstone, a jeweler at 50 Maiden Lane, also confessed judgment yesterday for $10,328 in favor of Louis Adler, his uncle, for money loaned. It is supposed in the trade that he is concerned in some of the paper of S. F. Myers & Co.

Louis Clarke, Jr., was appointed receiver yesterday for S. F. Myers & Co. by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court on the application of Einstein & Townsend, in proceedings for a dissolution of the firm, brought by Samuel F. Myers against the other two partners, Marcus A. Myers and Simon Blumhader. The receiver's bond was fixed at $200,000.

The embarrassment of the firm is attributed to the free silver agitation, which destroyed the company's trade and caused the banks to refuse accommodations. The receivership was precipitated by the demand for the payment of $70,409 by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company for customers' paper indorsed by the firm. An attachment was obtained for this amount and Deputy Sheriff Mulrancy closed up the store. There is a question as to whether the receiver or attaching creditor takes precedence, and the matter hinges on a difference of two and one-half minutes. Einstein & Townsend say that the receiver was appointed considerably ahead of the granting of the attachment, and that the order appointing the receiver was signed ahead of the attachment.

The attachment was obtained on the strength of a statement made by the firm to Goldman, Sachs & Co., its notebrokers, in July, and based upon the inventory of Jan. 1. It is alleged that the statement did not give the true condition of the firm's affairs. The claim is on forty-four notes of various persons to the number of the firm, and indorsed by the firm in blank. These notes were purchased by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company on July 2, and they fell due between Sept. 8 and Nov. 27. A $15,000 lien was also filed on the real estate at 48 and 50 Maiden Lane. This property, which runs through to 53 and 55 Liberty Street, was transferred by Samuel F. Myers on Monday to Adelaide P. Myers for a consideration of $50,000, and an encumbrance of a mortgage of $275,000. The transfer was filed in the Register's office yesterday.

In the application for the receiver, Mr. Myers stated that while the assets of the firm are nominally $815,000, it is impossible to state the actual value. The assets consist of a large stock of watches, jewelry, clocks, silverware, watch materials, diamonds, optical goods, musical merchandise, bicycles, bicycle sundries, trade marks, fixtures, electro plates, wood cuts, printing plant, outstanding accounts, and bills receivable. The two members of the partnership S. F. Myers was to receive one-half the profits, and the other two partners one-fourth each. In the event of dissolution the factory was to be made on a basis by which the stock was to be taken at cash or market value. The accounts were to be divided into three classes, good at face value less interest and discounts, doubtful at 50 per cent. of face value, and bad, as of no value; the fixtures and electro plates were to be valued at 20 per cent. less than the last inventory value. The partners could not agree as to the method of liquidation, and so a receiver was called in.

Some of the firm's liabilities have fallen due and have not been paid, others are falling due from day to day, and the firm has not sufficient cash to meet them. Besides the jewelry business, the firm also sold bicycles, and was largely interested in the Olympic Cycle Manufacturing Company of 8 Maiden Lane. The bicycle business, it is said, has been good, while the jewelry trade was poor.

The business was started in 1880, and on Jan. 5, 1895, the firm claimed to be worth $500,000, while the liabilities were less than $350,000. Einstein & Townsend said yesterday that the failure was due to bad times, inability to get further accommodations from the banks on the firm's own paper or receivables and to enforce it, and the demand of a creditor for large amounts of receivables, which it had bought and which are not yet due. The silver craze is directly responsible for the embarrassment, they said, as that caused the banks to refuse accommodations. An inventory of the assets will be taken at once, and no doubt a satisfactory arrangement will be soon after made with the creditors.

The statement of Henry A. Casperfeld was made to Dun, Barlow, Hirsch & Co., Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and Hirsch, Wilhaut & Co. as "preferred," and was hurriedly made up an hour after the receiver for S. F. Myers & Co. was appointed. He has been closely connected in business with S. F. Myers & Co. He has been in business about fifteen years, succeeding Casperfeld & Cleveland in March, 1890. He did a large business and claimed a capital of $200,000. The store at 859 Broadway was carried on under the style of Clarke & Co. Mr. Hirsch said that the failure was precipitated by that of S. F. Myers & Co. upon whose paper Mr. Casperfeld is the largest indorser, on exchange paper to a large extent. He also owes the bank for merchandise. His assets, independent of his contingent liabilities as indorser, are more than sufficient to pay his direct liabilities, but until an inventory is taken it is impossible to say whether the assets will be sufficient to pay all the liabilities. It is estimated that the assets are about $400,000.

Mr. Casperfeld's two large stores in the city and the one at Saratoga Springs are well stocked with diamonds, jewelry, precious stones, watches, &c. His direct liabilities are not yet known accurately. He hopes to make a satisfactory arrangement with creditors and with holders of the Myers paper, which represents a double liability.

Harrison for the Senate.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean; Aug. 9.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, is an avowed candidate for the seat in the United States Senate which is now occupied by "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," Daniel W. Voorhees. This statement was made yesterday by one of the closest friends of the ex-President and one who shared many of his political secrets in times gone by. In speaking of the situation in Indiana he said that the contest between McKeen and Fairbanks for the senatorship has become so bitter that there seems to be but one way open to settle the controversy, and that is by a third candidate coming into the race who would be satisfactory to both, and for whom both would bow their acknowledgments and retire from the race. The man is ex-President Benjamin Harrison, they say. The General was at first a little slow in permitting the use of his name in connection with the Senatorship, but it is understood by his most intimate friends that he has decided not only to allow the use of his name, but will do some active campaign work on the stump.

Foods for Hot Weather.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"What do you consider the most healthful Summer foods?" I asked Prof. T. C. Allen of the Armour Institute of Technology. "All albuminous foods," said he. "Whatever contains the nutrients and yet does not heat the blood. The lean of beef is healthful in warm weather, and so, too, are chicken and mutton, but salt and fat meats should be avoided. Vegetables and fruit are preferable to heavier foods. I seem to have been somewhat misunderstood," he continued, "in what I said about drinking water at meal times. It may be drunk in considerable quantities, provided the food has been first masticated and swallowed. Otherwise a proper secretion of saliva is prevented. If drunk after the food has been swallowed, the water is beneficial, because the softer the food is when it reaches the stomach the more readily is it digested and the nutritive properties transmitted to the blood. When, however, the food is washed down with water, the secretion of saliva is prevented and the digestive processes are retarded."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Eastern Lines Called Upon to Make Lower Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Eastern roads are confronted with the alternative of losing the grain traffic from the West, which heretofore went to New-York and other Eastern seaports, or joining the Western roads in making such through rates as will prevent the diversion of the business via New-Orleans, Galveston, and other Southern ports.

Considerable of the Western grain is now coming to Chicago at the low rate of 9 cents a hundred pounds from the Missouri River, and much of it goes East by the lake lines. The export business, however, continues to go via New-Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, and Newport-News. The Missouri Pacific, and other Gulf roads now make a rate of 10 cents to New-Orleans. Although the ocean rate from New-Orleans is somewhat higher than from New-York, yet the difference is too slight to offset the rate charged from Chicago to New-York, which at present is 15 cents on corn and 20 cents on wheat and flour. As to these rates the nine-cent rate from the Missouri River to Chicago has to be added. It can readily be seen the east-bound rates have to show against a ten-cent rate to the Gulf ports.

If the New-York roads propose to maintain the prestige of New-York as the principal export point, they must make a rate on grain from Chicago to New-York of not more than 10 cents. The Trunk Line managers contend that a ten-cent rate on grain will leave no margin of profit; but the Western roads made the same claim before they were forced to reduce the grain rate from the Missouri River to 9 cents. Yet these roads are now showing better net earnings on these low rates than they did at the high rates which were formerly in effect.

This result shows that the increased tonnage more than offsets the lower rates. The same would be no doubt the result if the Eastern roads followed the example of the Western lines.

Future of Union Pacific.

William J. Coombs, one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Road, who is now in Omaha, is credited with the following remarks: "The interests of the Northwestern, which is a Vanderbilt property, and the Union Pacific have always been closely allied. It would be a great acquisition to the Vanderbilt system of roads to control the Union Pacific. However, under the present traffic arrangements I do not think the Vanderbilt interests have made any great effort to bring this about. I think they have been waiting for the action of the Government, and in the case of foreclosure, would undoubtedly be strong bidders for the property.

"There is little question in my mind but the Government will at length be forced to bring the road to a foreclosure sale. This will be done in order to protect the second mortgage amounting to nearly $70,000,000, and of course must be taken in consideration in the sale. It would be an impossibility for the Government to operate the road, and the object of the sale would be merely for the purpose of clearing up the debt so far as the United States is concerned. Under a forced sale the Vanderbilts could undoubtedly secure possession on a comparatively low figure, and this is possibly what they are contemplating."

Reported Cut by the Soo Route.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—It was announced late this afternoon that the Lake Michigan Ferry Company, operating in connection with the "Soo" line, had cut rates 2 cents on first-class and 1½ cents on lower classes of freight. The "Soo" is not a member of the Western Freight Association, and is at present outside the Trans-Continental Association. It is, therefore, in a position to act independently, and is now passing through rates to St. Paul in connection with the Lake Michigan connection 7 cents under Western Association rates. No action has yet been taken by the association, but it is quite probable that its lines will meet the "Soo" reductions, and a lively rate war may result on St. Paul and Minneapolis business.

Railroad Men at Matters.

—About one year ago the management of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Road tried the plan of allowing each locomotive engineer to employ his own fireman. It has worked so well that the managers of the road now propose to let each conductor hire his own brakesman.

—Judge Lumpkin, in Atlanta, has decided that General Freight Agent Stone of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad cannot be compelled to produce before the Georgia Railroad Company to produce records, which it declares may incriminate him.

—A high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes the statement that the company's shops in Altoona, Penn., are second in size only to the great Krupp works in Essen. At the Altoona shops $275,000 is paid in wages each month.

—Samuel Thomas, President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, in commenting on various rumors yesterday, said that there was no immediate prospect of that road going into the hands of a receiver.

—Negotiations between the trunk lines and the Western Passenger Association and the Transatlantic Steamship Association over immigrant passenger traffic have been suspended until Oct.

—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central has been enjoying the Coney Island breezes at the Oriental Hotel for the past few days.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Sept. 15, to stock of record Aug. 20.

—Gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the first week in August were $353,024, an increase of $27,340.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, followed by thunderstorms in extreme southern portion, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, probably severe local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, cooler, northeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, cloudy weather, probably thunderstorms, but no rain during the day, northerly winds.

VIRGINIA, local thunderstorms, followed by fair, variable winds, not so warm in southwest portion.

NORTH CAROLINA, partly cloudy weather, local thunderstorms, warmer in western portion.

SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, but local thunderstorms in the northern portion, southerly winds, warmer in the northern portion.

GEORGIA, local showers in the northwest portion, fair in the southeast portion, variable winds.

EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southeasterly winds.

ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms in the interior, variable winds and warmer in the interior.

EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, and southeasterly winds.

WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORY, and OKLAHOMA, generally fair and southerly winds.

ARKANSAS, local thunderstorms, partly cloudy weather, not so warm in eastern portion, variable winds.

TENNESSEE, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, cooler, variable winds, warmer in central portion Friday evening.

KENTUCKY, generally fair, northeasterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, warmer, northeasterly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, local thunderstorms in the early morning, followed by fair weather, easterly winds, slightly warmer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair during the day, slightly warmer, light to fresh easterly winds.

OHIO and INDIANA, generally fair, light to fresh easterly winds, warmer.

LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, light to fresh easterly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light to fresh southerly winds.

ILLINOIS, generally fair, possibly light local showers in northern portion, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in northern portion.

MISSOURI, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in southwest portion.

IOWA, generally fair and warmer, southerly winds.

MINNESOTA, fair and warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

KANSAS, fair, probably preceded by local thunderstorms in eastern portion, southerly winds.

NEBRASKA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

COLORADO, fair, variable winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA, fair during Friday, westerly winds.

WYOMING, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

MONTANA, fair, northerly to westerly winds.

The barometer has fallen slowly except on the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts and over the St. Lawrence Valley. It is highest north of the lower lake region and lowest in Arizona. There is a slight depression central over North Carolina. It is slightly cooler generally over the districts east of the Mississippi, and it is warmer from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. Local thunderstorms are reported from the Southern States, the Upper Ohio and Lower Missouri Valley. The weather is cloudy to-night over the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New-England, and the interior of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Thunderstorms are likely to prevail in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New-England, the east Gulf States, Tennessee, and northern portions of the South Atlantic States. It will not be so warm in New-York and Pennsylvania Friday, and it will be warmer in the Northwest and upper lake region.

PEOPLE'S WAYS OF HIDING MONEY.

How, Seeking Security, They Often Lose Their Little Hoards.

Washington Letter to The Boston Transcript.

There is at all times a good deal of hoarding, especially in parts of the country where savings banks are scarce. Among the inhabitants of such remote districts a favorite method of concealing cash is to put it in a tin box and bury it, either in the cellar or in the ground near the house. Another plan commonly adopted is to put money in the garret under the eaves. Where the rafters meet the beams there is a convenient place left, like a shelf, and nobody would be likely to look there for valuables. Women are apt to choose mattresses for hiding places. They rip a seam a few inches, tuck in the "wad," and sew it up again. When old women die, and their beds of feathers or straw are emptied and cleaned, money is often found in them.

These persons are not misers. The Treasury experts say that women misers are rare; there is not one female miser to half a dozen men who practice that vice. They know, too, because they come into frequent contact with the miser business. When a miser dies, much of his money is likely to be found in a more or less dilapidated condition, having been hidden away in strange places, and it is sent to the Treasury for redemption. As a rule, the miser buries his cash deep in the ground, using as a receptacle a tin box or a large baking-powder can. Not a few misers, on the other hand, prefer to conceal their wealth in odd corners about the house, scattering it about in different spots, so that in some instances it has been considered worth while to tear the dwelling to pieces in order to discover the secreted coins and notes.

It is commonly supposed that misers love gold beyond all other forms of money; but Treasury officials declare that they prefer paper usually. They like notes of big denominations. The average miser's hoard that reaches the Treasury consists mainly of notes, with some gold, and perhaps a little silver. The paper money has the advantage of small bulk, so that it may be easily concealed. The miser's vice is somewhat of a puzzle from the point of view of the every-day individual, but it seems to be merely a morbid development of the normal saving instinct. The saving of money is accomplished by many self-denials. To anybody it is a satisfaction to watch the increase of a stock of cash that thus gained. The bigger the pile the greater the gratification, and so in some individuals the pleasure eventually comes to surpass all other delights, and no sacrifice or comfort is too great to be made for its sake.

Every bank failure gives encouragement to the practice of hoarding. Most people in rural parts distrust banks. "I prefer my old stocking," says the farmer's wife. Some day, perhaps, robbers come along and toast the toes of the farmer and his good woman before the fire until they consent to give up the stocking and its contents; but, happily, such occurrences are not frequent. Only the other day an old man named S. H. Reynolds, residing not far from Cleveland, Ohio, raised a great row because of the supposed loss of $5,500 which he had packed in a tin box and hidden in the wall of the cellar. He dug a hole in the wall and built it up again, leaving nobody but his son of the secret decided heard. During his son's absence on a journey he took a notion to inspect the cash and lo! it was gone. The son was suspected of stealing it, but presently returned and showed that he had transferred it privately to another hiding place in the cellar.

The board secreted by the old man consisted of $1,000 in gold and $2,500 in one-thousand-dollar and five-hundred-dollar notes. The notes had rotted to pieces, owing to the dampness of the cellar, and so had to be sent to the Treasury for redemption. It was a big job to put the bits together and identify the cash satisfactorily, but it was finally accomplished, and the farmer was repaid in full. Mr. Reynolds boasts that he has not been in the habit of a banker for twenty-five years; his wife cuts his hair, and he trims his own whiskers. He has never smoked, chewed, drunk, or danced, regarding those amusements as too expensive. The method he adopted for saving his money is scarcely surprising when it is considered that, according to his own statement, he had previously lost large sums by the failure of three banks on different occasions—once $1,200, again $1,200, and the third time $2,020.

Paper money is not very suitable for hoarding, by reason of its extremely perishable quality. If exposed to dampness it quickly rots, and in a few years may be so completely destroyed as to be unrecognizable even by the skilled women in the Redemption Bureau at Washington who accomplish miracles every day in the identification of damaged cash. Accordingly, the cellar is among the worst of all hiding places, and the ground is equally bad. Some individuals prefer to conceal their boards under the front doorsten, while an old corner in a disused field strikes others as a more secure spot for concealment. The records of the Treasury tell of one old woman who employed for a bank a space beneath the lowest drawer in a chest of drawers built into a closet. Surely nobody would have thought of looking there; but it was otherwise with the mice, which hunted the way of paper notes first-rate material for nests.

Only a few days ago some money reached the Treasury from Wisconsin. It was $300 in ten-dollar and twenty-dollar bills. The sum had been turned up out of the ground by a plow. But the remarkable feature of the story is that the place where the cash was found is an almost uninhabited district. The owner of the land obtained it from the Government a short time back, and it was in the process of clearing it for cultivation that he came across the tin box which contained the treasure. The question is, who could have buried money in so remote and unsettled a region? For what reason could it have been buried there, and why was it never dug up? There is no telling what drama, or robbery, or murder may lie behind the strange discovery. So far the $300, though somewhat damaged, it has been redeemed.

Contemporary history has recorded the case of Jason B. Smith of Ypsilanti, who buried $10,000 in notes of large denominations in a hole in the ground. Finding them nearly destroyed by dampness, he did them up in a pillow case and started for Washington with the pillow case tied around his body. He received from the Treasury hand-new bills in exchange, and was robbed of the entire sum on his way back home. The family Bible, the handpicked Dictionary, the tea caddy, the clock, the toes of old shoes, and the pockets of disused dresses hanging in the closet—all these are common hiding places for the board. A stocking is a convenient substitute for a purse, and may be readily concealed in an out-of-the-way corner.

In rural parts the parlor stove is a favorite place of concealment for the family wad. It is only then employed for temporary purposes, however. Every now and then somebody unacquainted with the situation of the board lights the stove, and it goes up in smoke. About 100 cases of this kind are referred to the Redemption Bureau every Autumn. They are the most hopeless kind, nothing but ashes being left usually. Recently urched up the case of a Jersey woman who put her money in the coal scuttle and covered it with coal. Another member of the household thought that the fire needed replenishment, and that settled the business. Many persons think that the best place to conceal money is beneath the floor of a room, or maybe between the laths and plastering of a wall. In either case the result is the same—the mice get at it and tear the notes into little bits for nests.

Mice are inveterate destroyers of paper money. Frequently they find it in drawers and chew it up. They cut it into such small fragments that it is apt to be impossible to put them together again so as to identify the cash. The tearing done by the little rodents is so characteristic and peculiar that the manner of it can hardly be imitated successfully. People often send torn-up notes to the Treasury, claiming falsely that they represent large sums destroyed by mice; but the experts of the Redemption Bureau are able to distinguish with certainty the work of mice from that of human hands. One person forwarded what he declared to be the remains of $3,000 which had been hidden under a carpet and attacked by mice. The Treasury paid $20 for the lot, deciding that this was the sum represented, and that it had been torn into tiny scraps by the fingers.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

PERFECT
in design and material.
Great Bargains NOW.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41 st.—Desirable location; first-class table; visitors to city accommodated; Summer prices.

Brooklyn.

CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE.

PROSPECT HOUSE, CORNER NOSTRAND AV. and Prospect Place; a desirable Summer home for those remaining in the city; large grounds, shade, piazzas, hammocks, swings, tennis, croquet; accessible to all parts of Greater New-York; 20 minutes to bridge; table and service first class; single, $8 up; double, $12 up; parlor floor dining room.

Miss Frances E. Willard's Home.

From The Chicago Post.

Miss Frances E. Willard has set at rest the stories which have appeared in the newspapers from time to time to the effect that she will not live in Evanston again. In a letter to Mrs. T. C. Reilly received recently she says that she is looking eagerly forward to the time when she can return to Evanston and settle down for the rest of her life. She is now at Cottage Reigate, England. Miss Willard will return to America in October.

Alexander H. Stephens's Protege.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Congressman J. C. C. Black of the Augusta (Ga.) District has declined to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Black is an able man and had the honor of twice defeating the Hon. "Tom" Watson for Congress. He will probably be succeeded by the Hon. W. H. Fleming, ex-Speaker of the Georgia House of Delegates. Mr. Fleming, who may thus succeed to the chair in Congress once occupied by Alexander H. Stephens, was a protégé of the Sage of Liberty Hall, and owes his education to Mr. Stephens's kind assistance. The money which Mr. Stephens loaned him was repaid by Mr. Fleming after he left college and had entered upon his career, and up to the time of Mr. Stephen's death he was always a fast friend and warm admirer of this ambitious and successful young Georgian.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Minature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:08 Sun sets...7:01 Moon sets...9:40 P. M.

HIGH WATER AUG. 14.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:25 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	..... A. M.
11:50 P. M.	..... P. M.	1:05 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Aug. 14.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Aug. 5
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 8
Tallahassee	Savannah	Aug. 11

SATURDAY, AUG. 15.

Algeria	Gibraltar	Aug. 1
Hindoo	London	Aug. 1
Kansas City	Savannah	Aug. 12
La Gascogne	Havre	Aug. 8
Caceria	Liverpool	Aug. 8

SUNDAY, AUG. 16.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Aug. 12
Fulda	Genoa	Aug. 6
Loostakken	Shields	Aug. 1

MONDAY, AUG. 17.

Aller	Bremen	Aug. 8
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 12
Furnessia	Glasgow	Aug. 6
Georgic	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Halle	Bremen	Aug. 7
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Aug. 12
Manitoba	London	Aug. 6
Newfoundland	Gibraltar	Aug. 3
Orizaba	Havana	Aug. 13
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Aug. 11
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Aug. 1

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

Southwark	Antwerp	Aug. 8
Weimar	Bremen	Aug. 7
Matanzas	Rotterdam	Aug. 7
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Aug. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Ironsides	Aug. 14	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 14	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Alamo	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	2 Broadway.
Montello	Aug. 15	Hull	2 Broadway.
Hudson	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
El Sud	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Iberia	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	4 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Aug. 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Portia	Aug. 15	Rio	63 Broadway.
Tallahassee	Aug. 15	Savannah	Pier 9 N. R.
Vigilancia	Aug. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Aug. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Cuba	Aug. 18	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chalmette	Aug. 19	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massoum	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Louisiana	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Aug. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Aug. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Aug. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Aug. 25	Wind. Isl.	35 Broadway.
Spree	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 29	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	39 Broadway.
Scandavia	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Emsland	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normannia	Sept. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Sept. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Aug. 13

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg Aug. 6, via Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 7, with mails, and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M. and was reported Southwest of Fire Island at 5:45 P. M.

SS Elisa Marie, (Ger.) Helmers Hamburg July 29, in ballast to Gus. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS El Mar, (Ger.), New-Orleans Aug. 8, with mdse. to J. C. Van Sickle.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.) Leithauser, Hamburg Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Aug. 5 and Queenstown 6, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:53 P. M.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg July 29 and Havre Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Roanoke, (Br.,) Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Calm, partly cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Panama, (Ger.,) Bordeaux; Venezuela, La Guayra; Puerto Cabello, &c; Niagara, Santiago, Nassau, &c; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Orinoco, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda; Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; American, (Dutch,) Amsterdam; Castle Eden, (Br.,) Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

Old Orchard Shoal Light Station, New-York.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Aug. 20, 1896, a lower screw will be established at this station, off Old Orchard Shoal, New-York Lower Bay, to sound during thick or foggy weather blasts of 7½ seconds duration, separated by silent intervals of 7½ seconds, thus: Blast, 7½ seconds, silent interval of 7½ seconds; blast, 7½ seconds, silent interval of 7½ seconds. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 66, No. 836, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1896," Pages 98 and 114.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kurlowa, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg today.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York Aug. 4 for Cothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York July 30 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Taurie, (Ger.) Capt. Smith, from New-York Aug. 4 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Messina for New-York Aug. 6.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Matzen, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Aug. 9.

SS Clarion, (Br.,) Capt. Lelek, sld. from Dantzic for New-York Aug. 10.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Lovoridge, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from Rotterdam, sld. from Boulogne for New-York today.

SS Elbruz, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York July 17, arr. at Savona Aug. 6.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York July 30, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York July 23, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Oates, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at London to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 5:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, sld. from Genoa, via Gibraltar, for New-York at 10 A. M. to-day.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 6:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 6:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 25 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:25, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

OPENING

Shortest Route to Coney Island.

Brighton Beach Railroad Extension
AND
Kings Co. Elevated Railway.

SATURDAY, AUG. 15.

35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Change at Sheepshead Bay for Manhattan.

Seidl's Orchestral Concerts
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FINEST BATHING HOUSE AND BEACH ON CONEY ISLAND.

"THE PEOPLE'S PL

FOUR BITTEN BY ONE DOG

THE ANIMAL CREATED CONSTERNATION IN BATTERY PARK.

Lurked in the Shrubbery and Dashed Out at Passers-By—Fired at by a Policeman Who Is a Poor Marksman—Later Was Killed—Exaggerated Stories of a Band of Ferocious Dogs—Persons Attacked in Other Parts of the City.

Rumors about a band of ferocious dogs having their lair in the shrubs of the Battery Park, attacking and biting passers-by, made the police of the First, Second, and Thirty-sixth Precincts and those of the Park Department active Wednesday night.

As the stories went, there were three or four of the savage brutes, and they had bitten from six to a dozen persons. All the dogs were described as snapping and snarling and foaming at the mouth. The mystery was cleared up yesterday. There had been exaggeration only in regard to the number of the dogs.

There was only one brute concerned in many startling happenings. It was a tawny, half-bred bull terrier, with a dark muzzle, and weighed not over fifteen pounds, but during the last twenty-four hours of its life it met a just fate early yesterday morning—it had attacked these persons:

DE MARTINI, JOSEPH, machinist, 75 President Street, Brooklyn; index finger of the right hand lacerated; under the care of Dr. F. T. Labadie of the Pasteur Institute.

TOMIE, JENNIE, ten years old; severely bitten on the right leg; under the care of family physician, 2 and 4 West Eighth Street.

TURNER, THOMAS G., manager of the Turner Machine Company, 34 West Fourteenth Street; severely bitten on the right hand; under the care of Dr. F. T. Labadie of the Pasteur Institute.

An unknown man; bitten on right leg; cared for by Dr. G. Fingsten, 149 Whitehall Street.

The animal, which probably was vicious because of the heat and persecution by boys, was noticed about State Street and Battery Place and slinking into bushes and lower beds east of the aquarium on Tuesday. It excited little attention then, because the park is a refuge for vagrant cats.

While a report was current last night that this "yellow dog" bit two boys early on Wednesday evening, so far as is positively known Mr. Turner was its first victim. He had been to Coney Island and was at 7 o'clock walking on the east sidewalk of the park, towards the Bowling Green, swinging a newspaper which he had in his right hand, when the dog dashed at him from a lawn, no one thought that it meant to attack him. It struck his right hand with its head. But one of two boys who were near him called out:

"Say, mister, did that dog bite you? He's bin a-biting people in the park."

Mr. Turner looked at his hand and it was streaming with blood. As the bleeding was not controlled by bandaging with a handkerchief, Mr. Turner went to Bracklo's drug store, at 17 Greenwich Street, where the wound was cauterized and it was plentifully supplied. Mr. Turner placed himself under the care of Dr. Labadie yesterday and will remain at home, at 838 West End Avenue, for several days.

Jennie Tomie was next to be bitten. She was with her mother, and they were in Battery Park, near the garbage office, at 7:30 o'clock, when the dog dashed at her, seized her on the leg and cruelly lacerated the flesh before it made its escape. Mrs. Tomie saw it run over the lawn toward State and Whitehall Streets, and pursued it until Policeman Eugene C. Casey of the Police Headquarters Squad, who was on duty with a marksman and a spectator who had his gun, saw the dog. Tomie pointed out the dog to him, drawing his revolver, he fired at it. Casey is young on the force and not a marksman and a spectator who had his gun cut the turf wide of the dog and suggested that the next shot the weapon on the policeman's left and no harm to Casey fired in this fashion, and no harm to the dog, which left the park and was lost through Pearl Street to Broadway, where it disappeared. The girl was taken home after Dr. Fingsten had cauterized the wound.

The dog could hardly have been rabid, as at 6 o'clock it attacked Mr. De Martini close to where Mr. Turner encountered it. As in his case, it jumped for Mr. De Martini's right hand, and, getting the index finger in its mouth, chewed it. Mr. De Martini knocked the hurt and went home. He met Mr. Turner at the Pasteur Institute and they exchanged experiences and agreed that they were bitten by the same dog.

Mr. De Martini was cared for by Dr. Fingstein did not know of the case, as Dr. Fingstein was away last night, and had not made a memorandum of the case, all that was known about it in the police was that a man had been bitten by the battery. Notified of the ferocious brute was kept all night by the Park policemen and the men of the three precincts that are on the park, as it was believed last night that the dog was cautious, and remained in hiding from just back of the station on the ferboat New-Yorker until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It appeared suddenly in Battery Place near the west stairway of the elevated station. Policeman McGinley of the Second Precinct was on post, and a boy shouted to the officer there's the dog that was going to bite people in the park last night. He's a bad un.

The dog had said McGinley, when he related to a reporter for The New-York Times under the impression. He was running back and forth and snapping and yelping, and looked many mad. I got out my revolver and went up opposite a Battery entrance and the dog came for me. I took my time and fired and stopped him with the first shot. I finished him with my club, when a crowd gathered, and if I had to believe all the stories that were told me that dog had bitten a dozen people Wednesday night."

Chief Conlin heard of the biting of Jennie Pomie from Acting Captain Brennan, and he ordered a strict inquiry to be made. Capt. Schultz of the Thirty-sixth Precinct, and a small force of the Second Precinct, Officer Casey and the Park police made thorough query, but were unable to learn that more than four persons were bitten. There was no question, however, as to the identity of the dog.

The events of Wednesday evening at the Battery Park were repeated yesterday up town.

A dog that was vicious or rabid ran wildly through the streets of Yorkville in the morning, and before its course was ended by a bullet of a policeman it bit two children.

The animal, which was brown, and of medium size, first made its appearance shortly after 9 o'clock at Avenue A and Eleventh Street. The animal was foaming at the mouth and yelping, and moved as if weak in the forelegs. It first charged on children who were playing on the corner and scattered them in all directions. All escaped being bitten. One ran down the avenue and notified Policeman Walsh, who was standing at Eighty-second Street and Avenue A. Meantime the dog ran up Eighty-third Street toward First Avenue, and Walsh started in pursuit.

Sitting on the stoop of 423 East Eighty-third Street with a number of other children was Minnie Miller, thirteen years old, who lives in that house. The dog ran upon the stoop, seized Minnie's right hand with its teeth, and badly lacerated it. The girl tore her hand loose from the animal, which ran up the street to First Avenue, with the officer rapidly overtaking it.

Turning the corner of First Avenue a short distance ahead of the officer, the dog charged into a party of boys who were playing on the sidewalk, and bit Joseph Eger, ten years old, of 10 First Avenue, on the right leg.

The dog was about to attack other children when the officer came upon the scene and killed it with one shot.

The bitten children, who were terribly frightened, were hurried to the drug store at the corner of Eighty-third Street and First Avenue, where their wounds were cauterized, and then they were taken home.

After the dog was killed, the officer found on the chain about his neck license tag No. 27,361.

A dog that was described as cross flew at Charles McDonough, a boy, at 623 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday morning, and bit him on the upper lip. A policeman killed the animal.

A dog that acted strangely was shot at 413 East Ninth Street yesterday.

At the Pasteur Institute, Dr. Labadie said that it was always unfortunate that a dog supposed to be mad should be killed. It would be far better to keep it alive and observe it. Besides, the recovery of a dog would influence the morale of a person it had bitten.

As to the heated term and hydrophobia, Dr. Labadie said it was a popular fallacy that rabies was due to or more common in such torrid weather as we have at present. On the contrary, it is much more common in cold weather.

There are few resident patients at the Pasteur Institute now, and Dr. Gibier is in Paris. The latest subject for treatment is J. B. Bryan, a merchant of Velasco, Texas. He had a favorite dog, a Newfoundland, which bit him in the left hand Aug. 4. The dog had been ailing for several weeks, and the biting was done while Mr. Bryan was administering medicine. Three days after the animal began to act irrationally, and to chase men and women and cows, and it was killed, and as soon as possible Mr. Bryan came North for treatment.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES IN KINGS.

Mr. Platt in Control—All Favor T. L. Woodruff's Candidacy.

The Republicans in Kings County held Assembly District Conventions in Brooklyn last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, which is to meet at Saratoga.

At the primaries held on Tuesday night the Worth-Buttling faction defeated the Wurster-Willis faction, and the result is that the delegates elected last night will go to Saratoga with a majority favoring the Platt ticket.

In the Second District Convention, that met at 242 High Street, there was a lively time. This is Sheriff Buttling's district, and he had everything his own way. He elected Jacob Worth and District Attorney Foster L. Backus from that district. Ex-Senator Worth was elected also from the Fourteenth District, which comprises the Greenpoint wards, but was defeated in his own district.

The delegates will support the candidacy of Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor. They are, however, divided on the candidates for Governor.

The delegates elected are as follows:

First District—Theodore B. Willis, Samuel Rowland, Norman S. Duke, Hugo Hirsh, Michael J. Daly.

Second District—William J. Buttling, Foster L. Backus, Jacob Worth.

Third District—Dennis M. Hurley, R. Ross Appleton, Andrew Jacobs.

Fourth District—Ronald S. Stewart, Darwin R. James, A. S. Haight, Washington Buckley, Arched Rodgers, A. H. Lafrenier.

Fifth District—David W. Quimby, Theodore Conrad, William Goelier, John Drescher, Joseph Engelin, Patrick H. Flynn.

Sixth District—Thomas P. Crowne, Frederick Heeg, John Diemin, Frederick H. Schroeder, Frederick Howe.

Seventh District—Harry A. Hanbury, Oscar Abrams, Patrick H. Flynn, James T. Cornell.

Eighth District—Jacob Brenner, Charles N. Boskin, A. E. Weidner.

Ninth District—William H. N. Cadmus, John Daly, Michael Johnson.

Tenth District—William E. Phillips, T. Alfred Vernon, Alexander T. Walker, John E. Thorne, William C. Fleming.

Eleventh District—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, John R. Dalton, Charles A. Moore, John J. Turnbull, Neal Sebbell.

Twelfth District—Silas B. Dutcher, Henry Eriston, W. W. Goodrich, Robert H. Smith, William Vondergast.

Thirteenth District—John Roth, Charles Buesch, George W. Schedle, George W. Palmer, David Martin.

Fourteenth District—George H. Mason, Jacob Worth, Edward Robertson.

Fifteenth District—George Jacquillard, Andrew Frank, Joseph Murray, Frederick Williams.

Sixteenth District—Robert A. Sharkey, John Lasange, John D. Post, William J. Taylor, George H. Kennedy.

Seventeenth District—George Sargster, Alexander E. Russell, John F. Ohrogge, Jacob B. Remsen.

Eighteenth District—George E. Waldo, L. J. Naylor, J. H. Grennell, William Cowenhoven.

Nineteenth District—Frank W. Williams, Charles J. Hachert, William H. Coldwell.

Twentieth District—John G. Deubert, John Tennant, Charles S. Wehr, Otto Muhlbauer.

Twenty-first District—Joseph B. Clark, I. W. Covington, E. Dishler, Charles Perry, Charles Francisco.

Delegates were also elected to the Judiciary Convention.

TAILORS' STRIKE NEARLY OVER.

They Expect to Have All Their Men at Work Again To-morrow.

The striking coat tailors, who have been out for a fortnight, expect to have all their men at work again by to-morrow.

The association contractors have gradually been yielding, although for several days past they have been adopting resolutions that they would stand out against the men to the end. After each meeting, however, several of the contractors have come over to the headquarters of the strikers and signed the agreement with the union. The opening of several co-operative shops by the strikers and their getting work direct from the manufacturers has frightened the contractors.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 men were still out yesterday, and many of these have suffered from insufficient food during the heated term and the closely packed mass meetings they have daily held, often for hours at a time. They will have to work harder when they go to work again, as the contract dealers have with the manufacturers call for the delivery of goods within a certain time, and two weeks have already been lost in strikes.

The Executive Committee of the strikers said yesterday that twenty-eight additional contractors had signed the agreement, and that two more co-operative shops had been opened.

There was a small riot in the shop of Samuel Klein, a contractor, at 72 Willett Street. Several strikers invaded the shop and tried to drive out the non-union men and there was a fight followed, and the police arrested David Friedman of 56 Norfolk Street and Henry Schickman of 125 Columbia Street. In the Essex Market Police Court Freedman was held for trial, and Schickman was held in $300 bail to keep the peace for six months.

The strike of the vest makers is also nearing an end, and it was said yesterday that many of the contractors had already signed the agreement with the union.

MAYOR GLEASON A HEALTH OFFICER

Makes Arrests for Filling In Land with This City's Refuse.

For some time Italians have been at work with a big steam dredge filling in land owned by ex-Gov. R. P. Flower at the foot of Borden Avenue and Newtown Creek, Long Island City. Scows from New-York City filled with all sorts of garbage have been dumping on the ground, and the citizens of Long Island City are complaining of the nuisance.

Mayor Gleason, who by virtue of his office is President of the Board of Health, yesterday decided to stop the dumping of garbage and to arrest the men who had charge of the work. He got into his wagon, and, accompanied by four policemen, went to the place at noon. There he found two men, who said they were Health Inspectors, and a gang of nineteen Italians under two foremen at work.

The Mayor ordered the work stopped, and told all that they were under arrest. They were all taken to the City Hall, where they were arraigned before the Mayor. They were accused of violating the sanitary laws. The Inspectors said they were appointed by Health Officer Burnett, whom Mayor Gleason does not recognize. They were Philip Fleischer and Charles McLoughlin.

When Mayor Gleason asked Fleischer who was paying him, the alleged Inspector said Contractor James Daly, who is doing the filling in. Mayor Gleason said it was peculiar for an alleged city employe to be paid by a private contractor, at which Fleischer looked much confused.

The Italian foremen were Angelo Nelso and Joseph Farbo, both of Baxter Street, this city. These four were held in $200 bail each pending an examination next Tuesday. The nineteen Italian laborers were sent home.

TWO DAYS' PICNIC OF FARMERS.

Patrons of Husbandry from Three Jersey Counties Meet.

SWINEFIELD BRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 13.—Thousands of farmers from Essex, Morris, and Union Counties, with their wives, their sons, and their daughters, and their dependents, gathered at Tuttie's Grove, on the Passaic River, to-day, to celebrate the annual farmers' picnic and to renew old acquaintances, discuss the crops, the hot weather, and the political situation.

It was the sixteenth annual picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry. The usual features of a country fair predominated. The refreshment stand, the merry-go-round, swings, and boats were all there, and they were patronized by the country swains and their sweethearts.

The Committee of Arrangements, J. H. F. Cook, Chairman, decided to extend the affair to two days this year, and a number of prominent speakers have been engaged to address the farmers on topics dear to the husbandman. It is an understood thing that the grange is a non-political organization, and that the speakers are supposed to let politics severely alone in their addresses.

The Caldwell Band played popular airs until the arrivals of the speakers this afternoon. Fully 10,000 persons were on the grounds when Prof. E. B. Voorhees addressed the farmers on "Milk productions." To H. W. Collingswood, editor of The Rural New-Yorker, was assigned a subject which he said delighted him. It was, "What Are You Farmers For?"

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

In the course of her education the new woman will be instructed in the practical art of tipping the waiter. It is a practice in which, with the tendency of the feminine mind to economy in small things, she has been an acknowledged delinquent. In a down-town city restaurant patronized almost entirely by business men was a very little maiden. She had come down to take luncheon with her papa, and she fully appreciated the importance of the occasion. While the luncheon was in progress she conversed with great earnestness and seriousness.

When the check was brought it was the little lady who handed the waiter a crisp bill. He was back with the change in a moment and offered it to papa. He was not accustomed to dealing with a lady when there was a man in the party. Perhaps he thought, too, that it was more expedient not to put all that loose change into feminine hands. But this little luncheon party was conducted according to ordinary principles. The man nodded in the direction of the child, who took the money, handled it a little shyly, gave one glance at papa, who nodded again with a quick word, then picked out a shining quarter and handed it to the waiter with pretty grace. There was a broad smile of delight on his black face as he pulled back the chairs. Part of it may have been for the quarter, but certainly a large portion was for the little donor.

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He is spending the Summer in the country. It is the real country, where even things considered in the city the bare necessaries of life are not to be found. That is the beauty of the place in one way, but it was necessary in going there to prepare for all emergencies. In the city he took an occasional glass of beer. It was not perhaps a necessity, but it was one of those pleasant practices with which one does not care to dispense. Consequently he made arrangements to be his own beer merchant in the country. He went to a first-class brewer and ordered a barrel of beer to be shipped to his country residence. The order was filled, the beer arrived safely, and he did something else of an ornamental nature, black, and covered with showy gilt letters. It was the brewer's sign. It gave the name of his superior make of beer. Every saloon keeper selling it has one on the front of his establishment. Even the experienced brewer had not been able to understand that one man could want a barrel of beer for his own individual use.

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"There is one thing I used to see in Chicago that I have never seen in New-York," said the erstwhile Chicago man. "That is a great tun of imported beer. I saw several while I was in Chicago. Enormous affairs. They were usually put on a big dray drawn through the streets, sometimes with an accompanying band, a sign in big letters telling the time and place where the tun was to be opened. When that was done there were several faucets set running, and the tun would be emptied inside of twenty-four hours."

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"What I consider a wonderful example of the efficiency of the mails," said a woman interested in charitable work, "occurred in the case of a letter sent to the late Mrs. James Fargo. It was Mrs. Fargo who originated the idea of the Church Periodical Club, an organization for supplying poor Western churchmen with good books and papers. It was in the early part of the work of the organization. Letters kept received from all over the country. Mrs. Fargo is one of the Fargoes of the family connected with the express business of Wells, Fargo & Co. This letter of which I speak was in reference to the business of the Church Periodical Club, and it was addressed 'Mrs. Wells Fargo, Philadelphia.' That letter reached Mrs. Fargo at her New-York home address with but little delay."

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It would not do to say how long she had had it. She had won it at a fair, where for some unknown reason—perhaps for the good of the cause—she had had several "guesses" on the great, heavily frosted cake. It is such a wonder to win anything for which chances are bought that the cake came as a great surprise, and then its great size appealed to her housewifely soul. Rich fruit cake, with that boardlike frosting, would keep indefinitely. It was put safely away, and from time to time she gazed at it with wondering admiration. Finally the propitious moment arrived—an event of such importance to warrant the cutting of so great a cake. She would allow no one to lift it but herself, notwithstanding its great weight. She put her hands on either side and braced her muscles to the task. The great cake came up with the lightness of a down pillow. The house of frosting was an empty shell. There were boys in the family, and they, too, had gazed with admiring, but not such self-sacrificing, eyes at the great cake. Only a crumb or two had been taken at first, then a little more and a little more as a realization of its virtues grew upon the youthful palates, until only the frosted shell, still in perfect condition, remained—a deceitful semblance of something that was not.

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"The Italians are an honest race," said the business man, "and they can usually be depended on to pay their bills with promptness. I have a friend in Atlantic City, who says he has all the business of the Italian corner-stand men in the place. It happened in this way: An Italian came into the office a few years ago and said that he wanted to build a stand to go into business, but that he had no money for the lumber. If they would let him have it, he would pay them as soon as he could. It happened that he came in on a dull day, and found every one in good humor. It was running for that reason that they let him have the lumber, without thinking very much of the return. The man came back to them in a short time and paid his bill. Now every Italian who comes to town is sent by his friends to them as a place where he can get his lumber on credit. They have never had a man who failed to pay."

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The big boarding-house disaster which occurred a few days ago on Lexington Avenue, when the landlady was dispossessed and her guests and all their belongings were put, without notice, on the sidewalk, offered a good chance for a study of character. It was a little hard on the innocent boarders to have their most treasured possessions roughly handled, and all the little knick-knacks with which their rooms were adorned, not to speak of best hats, bonnets, and gowns, all exposed on the street. Most of the women of the house were at home, and able to keep a little oversight of their goods and chattels, but the men, especially the unfortunate bachelors, had no one to look after their interests. There was only one of them, so far as history relates, who exhibited anything but a phlegmatic composure, as he gazed at the ruins of his erstwhile happy room. This was a gentleman of the name of Rothschild. Mr. Rothschild had a treasure. All in the house knew it, though they had not been certain before that it was his dearest treasure.

"We always called him 'Molly,'" said a fellow-boarder, "because he had his room all fixed up just like a girl's. He had some pictures of relatives that he thought a great deal of, and I tried to save them for him, but they wouldn't let me touch them. But you would never guess what was the first thing he asked for when he reached the house. It was for a vase, with a picture of himself upon it. 'Where is my vase?' were his first words. He thought a great deal of that vase."

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An icecart stopped in Twenty-ninth Street just opposite a hotel the other day, and one of the guests, sitting in a window looking out upon the street, saw a small incident that interested her. In putting his ice into shape, the iceman split a large piece, and half of it fell in large portions upon the sidewalk. A nicely dressed boy was passing just then.

"May I have them?" he asked, nodding to the broken pieces on the sidewalk. The iceman assented, and the boy gathered up the ice carefully. There was as much as he could easily carry. It was not a comfortable burden, and it dripped in a way that would not improve the appearance of a good suit of clothes or well-brushed boots. The boy was oblivious to all that. The watcher wondered what he was going to do with the ice. It was evident that he had some special aim in view. He had. Holding the slippery ice carefully he walked along to where some Italians were digging away for the foundation of a building. They were hot and dusty. The ice was for them, and as the woman in the window saw them receive it thankfully she said to herself: "That boy has a good mother." "He was born with good sterling traits of character," said a man who heard the story.

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One cannot go far out of the city now without seeing sprays of goldenrod blossoms. They are among the earliest harbingers of Fall. There are only a few of them at present, but they are increasing rapidly.

KEATING'S BODY FOUND

THE ROUNDSMAN DISCOVERED DEAD NEAR RIVERDALE AVENUE.

An Autopsy Shows that Death Was Due to Heat Prostration, but There Were Evidences of His Having Struggled Greatly, Either to Rise or With Others—Ex-Policeman Discharged on His Evidence Returned His Horse.

The mystery that surrounded the disappearance of Roundsman Michael E. Keating of the King's Bridge Police Station on Wednesday, when two ex-policemen who had been discharged from the force on his evidence for neglect of duty, took his horse to the station house, was partly solved yesterday morning by the finding of his dead body in the woods off Riverdale Avenue.

He had died of heat prostration, and there were evidences of his having endured much suffering. There were also evidences of his having struggled greatly to rise after having fallen down or of having had a struggle with others.

Roundsman Keating went on duty at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday. He rode directly up Broadway to Riverdale Avenue, where he saluted two patrolmen, and then rode slowly northward. That was the last time he was seen alive.

Ex-Policemen Henry Van Zandt and John Morrison took Keating's horse, saddle, and bridle to the station house at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Van Zandt, who was riding the horse, said that he had found it in Riverdale Avenue, near Hart's Hotel. Morrison said Keating was asleep in a stable. Both Van Zandt and Morrison were formerly attached to the King's Bridge Station House, but were recently dismissed from the police force on charges made by Keating, who said that he had found them asleep in a foundry when they should have been on post. Both policemen denied the charges, and accused the Roundsman of falsehood and vindictiveness, but the Police Board believed Keating's statement, and they were dismissed by a unanimous vote. The dismissed men were furious, and are said to have declared that they would "get even with Keating." Ever since then they have been hanging about the vicinity of the station house, as though watching Keating's movements.

Capt. Donohue, who is in command of the precinct, questioned Van Zandt closely. Van Zandt said he had got the horse from a fireman, and then, on further questioning, added that the fireman had got the animal from an Italian, who was on the way to the station house with it.

Capt. Donohue immediately summoned Sergt. Hatton, Detectives Lang and McHugh, and Patrolman Weiss, and they searched for Keating all over the precinct throughout the evening and night, but without success.

While riding along Riverside Avenue at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Sergt. Hatton saw a mushroom gatherer run out of Delafield's woods, on the west side of the avenue, in a state of great excitement. He beckoned to the man and said:

"What's the matter?"

"A policeman is dead there," the frightened man said, pointing in the direction from which he had come.

The Sergeant told the man to show him where the dead body was. About 200 feet from the avenue lay the body of the missing Roundsman face downward. His right arm was extended, and a few feet to the right lay his helmet, tattered and broken. The blouse was drawn up half way to his armpits, as if he had fallen in a struggle, and at the throat it was torn open. The ground was torn up in several places near by, and the branches of the bushes about that spot seemed to bear marks of a fight or struggle having taken place there.

Keating had evidently vomited before losing consciousness. His head was frightfully swollen, and there was an abrasion on the right cheek.

The body was taken to the station house in a farm wagon, and the man who had discovered it, Serafino Ropetti, was placed under arrest, and Detectives McHugh and Lang were sent to get his clothes. McHugh boarding a New-York Central train, found, it was supposed, for the house of Van Zandt, which is at 306 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

None of the dead man's property was missing. His gold watch and chain, his ring and cravat pin, and $6.30 in money had not been touched. Deputy Coroner Donlin made an autopsy, and found that death had been caused by heat prostration, followed by coma. The skull was in perfect condition, but the heart was surrounded by fatty degeneration, which made him susceptible to heat. William Keating, the dead man's brother, took charge of the body. Ropetti was discharged after the autopsy.

What took Roundsman Keating so far into the woods is still a mystery. It was supposed by some persons that, feeling very sick and faint, he rode off into the woods, and, after tying his horse to a tree, he lay down to rest and was unable to get up again. The horse broke loose, as the buckle that held a strap to the bridle and the tree had been broken off.

Roundsman Keating has the reputation of a good policeman and a strict disciplinarian, and that fact incurred him the enmity of the negligent and lazy policemen of his precinct. He had a slight stroke of paralysis about four months ago, but he quickly recovered. He fell a month later from a train at King's Bridge Station and was confined to his home for several days.

Keating was fifty-three years old and was married. He did not live with his family, but made his home at 624 Third Avenue. It was said he had a quarrel with his wife. He was appointed to the police force on March 6, 1880, and on July 22, 1887, he was promoted to the rank of Roundsman for meritorious conduct. Capt. Donohue found him asleep on Aug. 7 in the section room at the station house, when he should have been on post. He preferred charges against Keating on Tuesday.

HENRY VANDEREMDE FOUND DEAD.

Heat and Apoplexy Overcame Him—His Clerk Discovered Unconscious.

Henry Vanderemde, manager of the well-known drug store at the corner of the Bowery and Second Street, was found dead in the prescription room of the store early yesterday morning. The body was taken to an undertaker's establishment in East Fourth Street, near First Avenue, and it was still there last night, awaiting the official, but it was not until 10:30 o'clock last night that Deputy Coroner Watson viewed the body. He gave a certificate of death from apoplexy, superinduced by heat. He gave a permit for the removal of the body to the home of the dead man's brother.

The clerk who discovered the body was himself, two hours later, unconscious. His name is not known, as he was employed by Mr. Vanderemde only two or three days ago. He is at Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken, suffering from the effects of the heat. He was reported last night to be on the road to recovery.

Dr. J. P. Janinski of Mount Vernon, a brother-in-law of the dead man, and Reinhold Vanderemde, the owner of the business, were at the store last evening. Dr. Janinski was in charge of the store, and he said that the death of Henry Vanderemde was undoubtedly due to apoplexy superinduced by the intense heat. The deceased, he said, was a short, heavily built man. He had been in charge of the store about four years, and was himself the owner of another store at 2,063 Third Avenue. He was thirty-eight years old and unmarried. He and the newly employed clerk occupied a room over the down-town store. They went to bed about midnight on Wednesday and about an hour later the manager went down to the store. He remained away so long that the clerk became alarmed and went in search of him.

He found his employer lying on the floor, just inside of the prescription room. He tried to arouse him, and when he found this was impossible he called in a policeman, who summoned Dr. Landsman of East Third Street. The body was still warm, but life was extinct when the physician arrived. The clerk was left in charge of the body.

As he passed the store two hours later the policeman saw the clerk lying on the floor beside the body of Mr. Vanderemde. He could not arouse the clerk by knocking and he forced an entrance to the store. The clerk was alive, but unconscious. An ambulance was called and the surgeon in charge said that the clerk was suffering from the effects of the heat, probably aggravated by excitement. The police then took charge of the store until Walter Farber, a cousin of the dead man, arrived.

JOHN MILLER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Heat Supposed to be the Cause—Sunday Was Set for His Wedding Day.

John Miller, thirty-one years old, who was employed as bookkeeper by Powers & Lydig, diamond brokers, in John Street, was found dead in his bed in his lodging place at 1,316 Fulton Avenue early yesterday morning. Heat is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Miller had complained of pains and a buzzing in his head for several days, and he was treated by Dr. Lang of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. He called Wednesday night at the home of his fiancée, Miss Johanna Lindheimer, at 1,302 Fulton Avenue, where he had been in the habit of taking his meals for several weeks, and spent the entire evening there. He was to have married Miss Lindheimer at her home next Sunday afternoon. He complained of feeling ill, and retired early. There were no evidences of suicide.

Miller had considerable money and jewelry in his possession, and the Public Administrator was notified to take charge of his effects. He came to this country from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, seven years ago. He has no relatives in this city.

NEWPORT SUFFERS FROM HEAT.

Cottagers in No Humor to Listen to Prof. Wisner's French Lecture.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—It was so hot to-day that the lecture Prof. Wisner was to deliver at Mrs. Herman Oelrichs's was postponed until Saturday. The Professor was to talk about "The Women of the Eighteenth Century and the Women of To-day," the lecture being one of a course in French which is being delivered at the residences of prominent Newporters.

The chief social event of the day was Miss Leary's reception at the Paul cottage, Mill Street. Miss Janotha, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany, played several selections. She is Miss Leary's guest. She wore a badge Queen Victoria presented her. Mr. Mayne sang. There were about 200 guests. Charles Leary assisted Miss Leary in receiving.

Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Atherton Blight, and Mrs. Julien T. Davies entertained at luncheon this afternoon and this evening. Dinners were given at the cottages of Miss Leary, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. George A. Converse, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, and Miss Josephine Johnson.

Among the arrivals at the cottages to-day were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Simmeson and Miss Simmeson of Philadelphia, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosengarten; Mrs. Ramsey, wife of Admiral Francis M. Ramsey, Miss Ramsey, and Miss Molly Seawell of Washington, to visit Mrs. Dickens, wife of Commodore F. W. Dickens, United States Navy, and Prof. Honey of the Yale Scientific School, to visit S. R. Honey.

Among the other arrivals were:

B. F. Robinson, G. Heidelberg, Miss Louise Heidelberg, Max G. Heidelberg, P. B. Kingsley, Hugh H. Baxter, L. L. Courser, Mrs. L. H. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Ethel Eything, H. H. Sibs, Edward Ehrlich, E. J. Duvall, New-York; Mrs. McNamara, John H. Hohney, Henry H. Hohney, Mrs. G. S. Feaman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blackwood Doy, Miss C. Leeds, J. J. Hennessy, A. A. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Russell, Boston; Miss C. Green, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Marvin, H. F. Hayes, J. V. Hall, Chicago; Wyatt Johnston, R. R. Mitchell, J. P. Scott, R. P. Roddick, Montreal; Mrs. C. Hutchinson, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Goodrich, Elmira; Miss Hartford; Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Story, Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. J. Lawrence, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Mat Lawrence, Sedville, Penn.; Frederic W. Whitaker, London; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stewart, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Broadhead, Bethlehem, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Schwab, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Greenough, Miss Greenough, New-Orleans; H. F. Miller, Carmel, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Stevens, Savannah; A. J. Rider, Newark; A. W. Darell, Woodbury; J. J. C. D. Budd, T. W. Budd, Pemberton, N. J.; Mankie Reber, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Atterbury, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Capelle, A. A. Capelle Jr., Wilmington, Del.; E. B. Collings, Wyoming, Del.; Alfred Clogg, Camden, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Garnett, Arlington, Mass.; C. C. Corrigan, C. E. Fernberg, R. T. Sterling, Germantown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Chester, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Jennie Park, Pittsburg; the Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Hill, Mount Airy, Penn.

The parlors of Leland's Ocean House were full to-night. Zamoni, the thought reader, gave an entertainment there.

Frank S. Witherbee of New-York is the guest of David H. King, Jr.

Registered at the Casino to-day were: Gerald Paget, London; Lieut. E. M. Blake, United States Army; Craig M. Wadsworth, Frank S. Witherbee, New-York.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were: Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jeffries, Philadelphia; Capt. Terry, United States Navy, and family, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. J. V. Taylor, Mrs. R. Meredith, Washington; Mrs. W. D. Whitner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Poultney, Baltimore; Mrs. Robert P. Carpenter, Ormond G. Smith, Albert Thorn, New-York; Horace R. Moorehead, Dr. Walter Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shaw, Pittsburg; Mrs. E. D. Pearce, H. Huron Richardson, Providence.

BODY FOUND UNDER CELLAR FLOOR

Mrs. Phoebe Wilson Charged with Murdering Her Husband.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 13.—What the authorities of this place believe is a deliberate case of murder and an attempt to keep the body of the victim hidden was discovered this morning by Health Inspector Edwin G. Ross of this village.

The neighbors in the vicinity of 22 Pine Street had been complaining for some time of a stench from one of the near-by houses. The Health Officer started an investigation, and this morning in the cellar of 22 Pine Street found the cause of the smell. It was the badly decomposed body of a man, believed to be that of Edward Wilson.

Wilson's wife, Phoebe, lived in the house, and she was arrested on suspicion of having murdered him. He was a carpenter, and was last seen Aug. 5, 1895. His wife, when questioned as to his whereabouts, said she believed he had gone to California; afterward she stated that he was in Connecticut.

When the Health Inspector went into the Wilson house this morning about 9 o'clock he told Mrs. Wilson he wanted to go into the cellar. He was surprised at the disorder in the house. Everything was strewn about, and as the Health Inspector started to descend the rickety stairs he nearly fell down.

As he went down into the cellar the odor became stronger, and he lighted a candle to dispel the darkness. Mrs. Wilson appeared nervous as she followed the Inspector into the cellar. She assured him that everything in the cellar was all right, but Inspector Ross was not satisfied. Lifting one of the boards of the flooring, he discovered a cesspool, and looking into it was startled to find the trunk of a man.

Mrs. Wilson appeared surprised also, and the Inspector questioned her. At first she denied knowing about the body; then she said it was that of an Italian. She could not tell how the Italian got into the cesspool, however, nor could she explain to the Inspector who he was. The Inspector asked her if the body was not that of her husband, and she replied that it was not.

Mrs. Wilson was placed under arrest, and Coroner John S. Correy of College Point was notified. He took charge of the body, impaneled a jury, and adjourned the inquest until next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Wilson is locked up in the Town Hall, and will be held pending the result of the inquest.

The Coroner says a murder was committed. He believes the body had been in the cesspool for ten or eleven months. This would be just the time since Wilson was last seen alive. The Coroner believes the woman is very eccentric or insane. Wilson is said to have been a sickly man, and it is said a possible motive for the alleged murder would be to get rid of him on her part on account of his illness.

It is not believed the body is that of an Italian.

It is said that no rent for the house in which the Wilsons live has been paid in two years. It is said that Mr. Quarterman, who owns the house, has been afraid to collect rent from Mrs. Wilson because she threatened to burn the place. She is about fifty years old, and before her marriage to Wilson was Miss Phoebe Gamon of Oyster Bay.

The finding of the body and the arrest of the woman created much excitement in the village, and nothing else is talked of. Other than to deny the charge against her, Mrs. Wilson will not say anything.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day—especially when to-morrow is only half a day.

Sure to want some of these.

White duck trousers—cotton $2, $2.25; linen $5 and $5.50.

White flannel trousers, $3.50.

Striped white serge trousers, $3; suits, $10.

Unlined serge coats, $5.

Nun's cloth coats, $4.25; suits, $10.50.

White Vests, $3.

Negligee shirts $1 and $1.50, were $2.50—with lots of other comforting things at comforting prices.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD MAY.

An Address in Liederkranz Hall by H. S. Cillis.

The funeral of Edward May was held yesterday at Liederkranz Hall, 115 East Fifty-eighth Street. The hall was draped in black. There were present about 300 persons. Among the mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Julius May and their daughter.

An address was delivered by H. S. Cillis, Vice President of the Liederkranz.

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The New-York Times.

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RAINES HAS AMBITIONS

ASPIRES TO BE GOVERNOR OR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Ruthlessly Crushes Politicians Who Do Not Consent to Do His Bidding—Ontario County Politics Much Mixed This Year—Many Democrats Refuse to Support the Chicago Ticket—Populists Claim Large Gains from the Republicans.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Geneva is this year the storm centre of Ontario County politics. There are more defections from Bryan here than in any other town in the county, and the Republican Party is more affected by factional disturbances here than in any other locality.

This small rural county has furnished the Nation with three Cabinet officers and the State with a Governor and a United States Senator. It is the ambition of Senator John Raines to write his name with those of Francis Granger, John C. Spencer, Charles J. Folger, Myron H. Clark, and Theodore C. Lapham as one of the historic worthies of Ontario, and to gain distinction for himself for several years has relentlessly crushed the ambitions of every Republican who has not chosen to obey him.

The latest victim is Assemblyman Charles A. Steele of Geneva, who sought the renomination to which, by the custom of the county, he was entitled. But Steele had shown independence in several cases, notably in voting against the Greater New York bill. Raines, as the local representative of the Platt machine, decided that Steele must be crushed and hoped at the same time to reconcile the Republicans of Geneva to the defeat of Assemblyman Steele, but in doing so has accomplished neither. The feud between Geneva and the village which always is ready to knock over Geneva, the home of Raines, has been calmed far more than the chance of the editor by virtue of being the county seat, and because it has been the centre of the leading politicians of both parties. James J. Felter, a Geneva man, was defeated for the Senate in this district through Republican dissatisfaction, a factor that helped to send him to his grave.

Raines has offended many a doubly this year, and he lost the Republican caucus in consequence, for an exciting contest was made by Daniel R. Barkelew, a prominent Geneva attorney, against the Republican nomination for County Judge, and though Raines's candidate, Judge Fursman of Canandaigua, was finally renominated by a very narrow majority, the opposition, being practically solid against Raines, has given the latter a severe setback. Barkelew, as a delegate at large from the district to the St. Louis Convention, was instructed by the Republicans of Ontario County to support Senator Cullom for President, and Cullom lawyer Boyd P. Seymour was chosen for District Attorney.

To-day Raines selected as his candidate for the Assembly Murray Bannan of Hopewell, who lives within a few miles of Canandaigua, having to Geneva the cold comfort of nominating for Congress Warren Sessions, and he has not only turned on the "sixth district" in search of votes, but has given assurances of his support to Cyrus S. Lincoln of Naples, who asked for the Assembly for four years in the early seventies. But he feared that as Lincoln was Mr. Lincoln's vote on United States Senator, and finally threw all strength to Bannan, one of his close associates, in order to defeat Steele. Bannan's own home votes firmly at the balloting.

There is much talk in this county that Raines might himself be a candidate for United States Senator next Winter, but his new famous exile bill probably will prevent that. He is more likely to support Senator E. Payne for Senator, in the hope of settling that gentleman's Congressional seat in 1898, or, better yet, Payne's help in a possible canvass for Governor in that year. In spite of his youthful appearance, the family Bible of his good Methodist parents doubtless shows that Raines has reached an age when honors must be grasped quickly or surrendered forever.

There is a feeling in Geneva that the nomination of a strong Democratic candidate from this village for the Assembly would give the disaffected Republicans an excellent opportunity of wreaking revenge on Raines and the Canandaigua clique for their treatment of Beckenstose six years ago and of Steele this year. The name most often mentioned is that of S. K. Nester.

Whether Judge Metcalf will be a candidate for re-election against Knapp is undecided as yet. Just now State Committeeman John Flanigan, the leader of the Ontario County Democracy, is following Senator Hill's policy of masterly inactivity, both as regards the National ticket and local affairs. The same is true of Frank Rice and John Colney, for several years Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Flanigan may lose his place as State Committeeman at the Buffalo Convention. The late election left strong the Democrats of Wayne, the only other county in his district, and Flanigan is charged with coquetting with the Administration men whose delegates were unseated at Saratoga.

A careful summary of the situation in Ontario County as regards Presidential candidates indicates that the free-silver sentiment is less pronounced than in the adjoining county of Livingston, where there are more Democrats openly opposed to Bryan. In Geneva there are a considerable number of independent Democrats who left the Republican Party in 1884 under the lead of Judge Frances B. Mason and Arthur J. Rose, a prominent attorney. Most of these will support the nominees of the coming convention at Indianapolis. Mr. Rose is outspoken against Bryan. Philip N. Nicholas, a well-known Democratic lawyer, who has served in the Board of Supervisors, is also pronounced in his opposition to Bryan and free silver. Postmaster Graves is said to be against Bryan. P. G. Salisbury, a leading Democrat, who resides on a farm in Phelps, will vote directly for McKinley. There are said to be at least ten Democrats in Gorham in favor of the nomination of a new ticket by the National Democratic Party, and in Bristol five leading Democrats will not support Bryan. The Democrats of Canandaigua are taking no part in the campaign, and some of the leaders are likely to give only a perfunctory support to Bryan.

The Republicans are exhibiting more activity in the formation of clubs than the Democrats, and several McKinley polo rallies have been held, a sure sign of awakened interest among the farmers. In Canandaigua, which is a Democratic town, one may investigate for a month this year. Richmond and Canadice are sparsely settled agricultural towns adjoining Livingston County. Democrats have been very scarce in that region, but it is rumored that enough free-silver men have been found to make practicable a call for a silver picnic at Canadice Lake.

The Populists in 1892 polled 414 votes in Ontario, but they now claim to have 1,000 followers in the county. Bristol and South Bristol are centres of Populistic activity. The Populists and Democrats having been able to elect assessors in these towns by combining against the Republicans. These two towns, Naples, and the railroad centre of Shortsville, where farmers have suffered severely from the hard times. But, strangely enough, the spread of the free-silver sentiment is said to be less marked there than in some more prosperous communities. Occasionally a Populist has returned to the old allegiance because of free wool. Farming is a staple product of this section. Bristol is probably the greatest hop-producing town in the western part of the State, and the Democratic hop growers also find fault with recent tariff legislation.

There is a difference of opinion among conservative Republicans as to the probable effect of Prohibitionist agitation on McKinley's plurality in this county. Harrison four years ago had 993 over Cleveland, while it was 1,206 in 1888. The latter is about the normal plurality, though both Morton for Governor and Palmer for Secretary of State had over 2,000 in the county in 1894. Those well-informed Republican estimates McKinley's plurality at from 500 to 800, more than Harrison's of four years ago, while another who is closely watching the silver men doubts if the county will do quite as well by his candidate. From all that can be learned it now seems that Democratic defection is keeping pace with the making of Populistic converts, and with the natural drift of the county toward Republicanism McKinley's plurality seems more likely to freeze the thousand mark than to fall short of it.

CHIEF CONLIN PROUD OF HIS MEN.

He Receives a Letter of Congratulation Indorsed by Mrs. and Mr. Bryan.

Chief of Police Conlin said yesterday that the police did their work well at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening. He thought that order had been strictly maintained except during the rush at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. He blamed the management of the Garden for its failure to have more entrances open, and he said he regretted that the holders of passes issued by him had not received the courtesy they were entitled to at the police lines.

President Roosevelt was also of the opinion that the police had done their work creditably.

President Roosevelt displayed a letter received by Chief Conlin complimenting the police on the way in which they handled the crowd. The letter was signed by William P. St. John and indorsed by Mary Baird Bryan and William J. Bryan.

Promotions to be for Merit.

The Dock Board met yesterday. President O'Brien being absent, and after considerable discussion decided that promotions for assistant engineer should be made by merit and ability and not by seniority of service.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The President has appointed Silas Perry of California Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal., and George B. Cosby of California receiver of public moneys at the same place.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS DEAD

PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL ACADEMY DIES AT LONDON.

The End of a Long Battle with Disease—A Painter from Boyhood, He Achieved Many Successes Early in Life—Shunned the Beaten Paths and Pictured Nature as He Saw It—Some of His Most Famous Creations.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sir John E. Millais died to-day, after a long illness, of cancer of the throat.

He underwent the operation of tracheotomy for the relief of cancer of the throat May 10, and never fully rallied from its effects, which immediately caused his death.

It was on Feb. 20 of the present year that Sir John Everett Millais rounded out his artistic career by becoming President of the Royal Academy of England. The attainment of that position was the logical result of his talents and of the use he had made of them. This statement is highest eulogy

Sir J. E. Millais, R. A.,
Who Died in London Yesterday.

or severest criticism, according to the view which one takes of art and its aims and ends, according to the weight which one attaches to popular approval and material success, and according to the opinion which one holds as to the present status of the Royal Academy. There are room and reason for wide difference of belief on all these points, and an obituary is hardly the place in which to do more than intimate that the artistic principles and practice of its subject were not on the plane deemed loftiest by not a few even of those critics who recognize most cordially his high ability.

A typical Briton in appearance and character it was not by accident that the painter's name is distinctly French. Though born at Southampton, (in 1829,) Millais came of a Jersey family that is said to have been prominent among the Island's lesser landlords long prior to the Norman conquest, and which is still represented there.

Millais's vocation was clear at a very early age. From boyhood, almost from infancy, he was a painter. When nine years old he was a pupil in the Sass Academy at London, and won a medal from the Society of Arts when a drawing from the antique; when eleven he became a student in the Royal Academy, and within twelve months was composing intricate arrangements of figures and horses that would have been creditable suggestions for a man of thirty. At fourteen he took the Academy silver medal, and at eighteen a gold medal, the school's highest honor.

Notwithstanding his early successes, perhaps on account of them, Millais revolted against the routine conventions of academic teaching, and in connection with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and others—they were seven in all—he helped to found the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," a curious organization, whose motto was "Truth," and whose aim was "Get to realize nature, but nature as it appeared to themselves, not as it appeared in "the antique." For a short time these young artists tried to explain their views by means of the pen as well as the brush, and published a periodical called The Germ; or, Art and Poetry. The principal works executed by Millais while under the pre-Raphaelite influence were "Christ in the House of His Parents" and "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," in 1850; "Mariana in the Moated Grange" and "The Woodman's Daughter," in 1851; in 1852, "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," and in 1853, "The Order of Release," the last enjoying the distinction of being protected at the Royal Academy by a rail to keep back the crowds of people that thronged about it.

Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, and became a full member in December, 1863. He exhibited "The Proscribed Royalist" in 1853, "The Rescue" in 1855, "Peace Concluded," "A Dream in the Lesser Leaves," and "L'Enfant du Regiment" in 1856; "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbras at the Ford," in 1857; "The Hercule" in 1858, "Vale of Rest" and "Spring Flowers" in 1859, "The Black Brunswicker" in 1861, "My First Sermon" in 1863, "My Second Sermon" and "Charlie Is My Darling" in 1864, "Joan of Arc" and "The Romans Leaving Britain" in 1865, and "Sleeping," "Waking," and "Jephthah" in 1867; "Sisters Rosalind and Celia," "Stella," "Pilgrims to St. Paul's," and "Souvenir of Velasquez" (his diploma work) in 1868; "The Gambler's Wife," "Vanessa," "The End of the Chapter," and "A Dream at Dawn" in 1869; "A Flood," "The Knight Errant," "The Boyhood of Raleigh," and "A Widow's Mite" in 1870; "Chill October," "Joshua Fighting with Amelek," "A Somnambulist," and "Yes or No" in 1871; "Flowing to the River" and "Flowing to the Sea" in 1872; "Early Days," "New-Laid Eggs," and "Lalla Rookh" in 1873; "Scotch Firs," "Winter Fuel," "The Picture of Health," "The Northwest Passage," "Still for a Moment," and "A Day Dream" in 1874; "The Fringe of the Moor," "The Crown of Love," and "Not" in 1875; "Forbidden Fruit," "Over the Hills and Far Away," and "Getting Better" in 1876; "A Yeoman of the Guard," "The Sound of Many Waters," and "Yes!" in 1877; "The Princes in the Tower," "A Jersey Lily," (Mrs. Langtry,) and "St. Martin's Summer" in 1878. In 1878 Millais also exhibited "A Good Resolve" in the Grosvenor Gallery, and "The Bride of Lammermoor" in King Street, St. James's.

He exhibited at the Royal Academy "The Tower of Strength" and a portrait of Gladstone in 1879, a portrait of himself (painted by invitation) for the collection of portraits of artists painted by themselves, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence; "Cuckoo," and a portrait of Mr. Bright in 1880; portrait of Cardinal Card, R. P., "Cinderella," and portraits of the Earl of Beaconsfield and of Dr. Fraser, Bishop of quis of Salisbury, and "Forget-Me-Not" in 1883. A large number of these, as well as some later pictures, were brought together in the exhibition of the artist's work held at the Grosvenor Gallery in the early months of 1886.

Manchester, in 1881; a portrait of Cardinal Newman in 1882; "Une Grande Dame," "The Grey Lady," a portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury, "Mercy," "Lilac," and a portrait of Lord Rosebery were his chief pictures in 1887. In 1889 he exhibited in the Royal Academy "The Moon Is Up and Yet It Is Not Night," and portraits of "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and His Grandson" in 1893 he exhibited a portrait of John Hare and "The Girlhood of Saint Theresa," but showed nothing in 1894. He was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in 1878. In 1885 he was appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in the place of the late Dean Stanley, and in 1882 he was elected a Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, in place of the Italian sculptor, Dupre.

In 1885 Millais was knighted by the Queen; in 1883 he had been elected a member of the Institute of France. He was also a member of the Academies of Edinburgh, Antwerp, Madrid, and Rome. He married the divorced wife of John Ruskin, and leaves a family of several children. One daughter married Lieut. William Thompson of the army, and one son is an occasional writer on art topics in the English magazines. Mrs. Lester Wallack is a sister of Millais.

Up to very recently Millais was a man of splendid physique and robust health. Even at the time of his election as President of the Royal Academy, however, he had begun to fail, and there were doubts if he could long perform the duties of the office, which, socially at least, are somewhat onerous. The immediate cause of death was a cancer of the throat. It took the form of a growth on the vocal cords, and for some months was not regarded as serious. The disease suddenly became malignant. Several operations, including that of tracheotomy, were performed during the last ten days, but it was known that no permanent good effects could result from them. Sir John died in his magnificent house in Palace Gate, Kensington, London, where it had been his custom to entertain lavishly the most prominent people of the city and where royalty was very often his guest.

NAVAL ENGINEERS OVERWORKED.

American Ships Have One-half the Number of British Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The alarming news received to-day at the Navy Department telling of the physical collapse of Chief Engineer George E. Tower and Passed Assistant Engineer Andrew McAllister, both of the battleship Indiana, gave rise in the minds of naval officers on duty here to the question whether in the care of our warships the danger line had not been crossed in the attempt of the overworked naval engineers to carry on the exacting duties required of them.

The North Atlantic squadron has now had only eight days of grand manoeuvres, and during that short period the efficiency of the most powerful battleship of the fleet has been temporarily impaired, two of the four navel engineers attached to the vessel having been condemned by medical survey and sent to the Naval Hospital for treatment.

"It is not surprising," said a prominent official to-day, "that this repeated tale of the prostration of naval engineers is heard from our warships. In the British service there are one-half as many engineers as deck officers, while in the American Navy there are only one-fourth as many engineers as there are officers of the line.

"The physical history of the Corps of Naval Engineers," he continued, "during the past two years is a sad one, and it emphasizes the fact that not only must the number of engineers be increased, but their condition should be improved in order to render the ships efficient for the day of battle. The engineers are now working under an organization which was founded upon the necessities of wooden ships, but which is not adapted to vessels of steel."

Pharmaceutical Association Elects.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—The Pharmaceutical Association of America, in its meeting here to-day, elected the following officers: President—J. E. Morrison, Montreal; First Vice President—George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.; Second Vice President—W. A. Frost, St. Paul, Minn.; Third Vice President—G. W. Parsons, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Treasurer—S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston; General Secretary—Prof. Charles Caspari, Baltimore. The following were elected members of the Council: Charles Domne, Baltimore; C. M. Good, St. Louis; J. T. Remington, Philadelphia. It was decided to hold next year's convention at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., on Aug. 23. The Treasurer's report showed: Receipts, $9,788; disbursements, $8,366; balance, $1,342.

ENGLISH ARE PERPLEXED

IN A MUDDLE OVER THE CAMPAIGN IN THIS COUNTRY.

They Do Not Want Bryan Because of Silver and Are Against McKinley Because of the Tariff, Says Gen. Grosvenor, Just Returned from Great Britain—The Venerable ex-Senator Bradbury of Maine Repudiates the Chicago Platform.

Representative Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who was second in command in the McKinley campaign before the St. Louis Convention, was at National Republican Headquarters yesterday. He arrived Wednesday night from Europe on the steamship Trave.

"The English people are in a good deal of a muddle over the political situation in this country," said Gen. Grosvenor. "They don't want Bryan, because they don't want free silver, and they don't want McKinley, because they don't want a Republican tariff.

"More than the usual interest is felt over there in this Presidential contest. There is more news and gossip cabled over, and the papers devote much more space to it. In the meantime, American credit over there is at a standstill. You cannot sell American bonds at any price. On the other hand, there's a great deal of American money quietly going across the water for investment on the other side.

"I have known some invested even in as low securities as 2 per cent. consols. The feeling regarding markets and values fluctuates as sensitively over there as it does here. A little encouraging news keeps it up, and a little doubtful gossip sends it down; but it is surprising to me what great ignorance there is in England on our general situation.

"Here is a remarkable fact, in that, with London never so full of Americans as now, and with a great many of them Democrats, I did not discover more than one man who said he was going to vote for Bryan, and that man was Senator Daniel of Virginia. I met many prominent Democrats from nearly all our States, and Daniel was positively the only one who so declared himself.

"So far as Bryan, as a political character and as a candidate, is concerned, I think a very fair estimate of him is made by the English. They size him up pretty well. They know that he happened to talk himself into the nomination and they know quite well what he represents in himself and the elements behind his candidacy. And those elements they do not wish to see succeed because they know what disaster would surely result. On the other hand, they do not want a Republican tariff policies. It makes a very serious question for England. It is well known that she is surely losing her hold on the markets of the world, and Germany is notably taking her place. Rosebery acknowledges this, but instead of assigning the change to the proper cause, he says it is because English workingmen are not as intelligent as their brothers, the better class of, the educated Germans.

"England is peculiarly sensitive over the subject of our tariff. The papers are constantly discussing it editorially. I noticed in a Liverpool paper an article stating that the tin-plate factories and workmen of Wales must prepare for the endless loss of the American market; that McKinley tariff had allowed the American industry to be established and the reduced rates of the Wilson bill were not sufficiently low to kill it and permit Great Britain to regain complete control. British domination of the tin-plate market was bound to go down. This is a fact, of course, and it represents the entire fabric of opposition to our tariff policy. Our success, Republican success, means more work and more wages for American mechanics and less for English mechanics."

A letter was received at Republican headquarters yesterday from the venerable ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Maine, in which he declares that he will bolt the Chicago platform and candidates.

Mr. Bradbury is ninety-four years old—the oldest man living who has served in the National Senate. He has voted the Democratic ticket for seventy-one years. In his letter to the Republican National Committee he says:

"I cannot vote to give to the rich owners of the silver mines an annual bonus of from $30,000,000 to that value of labor, the integrity, the business, and the labor of the country."

Gen. Powell Clayton, who has charge of the Republican speakers in the New-England and Eastern States, has sent a letter to the Chairmen of the several State committees in his territory inviting them to come to New-York at their early convenience. It is Gen. Clayton's purpose to consult with these gentlemen regarding the campaign, and to secure a perfect understanding between the National and local committees.

Gen. Clayton received letters yesterday from Senator Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan, ex-Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware, ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire, and Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine, each tendering his services as speaker during the campaign. Col. Archie E. Baxter of Elmira will be started at once on a long tour of speech-making.

Boston's Ancients at Windsor.

The recent foreign trip of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston was a succession of dinners and receptions, but probably the most memorable one of their numerous experiences was their visit to the Queen's castle at Windsor. The luncheon served in the Orangery by the officers's fourmen in scarlet livery is reported to have been admirably arranged. Champagne corks popped by the dozen, and gallons of Apollinaris were consumed along with what was pronounced to be the best claret ever brewed. Then there was the royal brown sherry, which everybody tried, although it is not generally regarded as a warm weather drink.

MIXED UP ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Aldermen Do Not Observe Boundaries Made By Themselves.

William H. Ten Eyck, Clerk of the Common Council, signs in yesterday's issue of The City Record, the official municipal journal, a list of applications for permission to keep stands for the sale of fruit, soda water, newspapers, &c., within the stoop lines.

Such permission is granted by the Board of Aldermen. In this case, at the meeting of the board Aug. 11, the application was laid over. The list is arranged in what pretends to be order of assembly districts, with the name of the applicant and the place where it is proposed to do the vending.

An examination of the list reveals much mixing up. In fact, many of the locations given as in one Assembly district are in another district, and the jumble is such as to make the inquirer turn to the date of The Record to see whether it was issued between 1892 and 1895.

For instance, in one application the stand of Jennie Repetti, at 96 Broadway, is put in the First Assembly District, instead of the Second. The stands of T. Voccolo, 126 Mulberry Street; S. Giuffra, 225 Grand Street, and C. De Risi, 112 Mulberry Street, appear as in the Second Assembly District, while they are in the Sixth. Passing over a number of such instances, the stand of A. Brandi, at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, is put in the Twenty-first Assembly District, when it should be in the Twenty-seventh.

A singular explanation of this adherence to old apportionment geography was given at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council. It was that the present Aldermen were elected in 1894, and therefore represent the old assembly districts, under the apportionment of 1892, and they transact the business of granting permission on the basis of the apportionment of 1892 and not on that of 1895. A further excuse was that it had been done "all along."

It is not likely that the system of wrongly locating these places in assembly districts will continue after attention has been called to it, as it is. The City Record publishes information that is incorrect, and which would deceive the ordinary reader. Besides, the absurdity of such a practice is glaring when it is remembered that the Aldermen, who officially sanction the published misstatements, changed the boundaries of the Assembly districts last year, and now do not seem to recognize the boundaries which they made.

SAY THEY LOST ABOUT $9,500.

Willard & Co.'s Stock Transactions With Alfred Baumgleigh-Goslin.

Alfred Ramsleigh-Goslin, the young man who was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of swindling Willard & Co., stock brokers, at 55 Broadway, in a stock transaction, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Centre Street Court, and he was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Thomas P. Ilanean, until Aug. 20, when he will be examined.

The information upon which the complaint was based was made by Elmer Dwiggins of the firm of Willard & Co. Mr. Dwiggins said that the prisoner had represented to his firm that he was a son of James Talcott, a merchant doing business in Franklin Street. He occasionally speculated in stocks, and, as he always paid cash, he soon won the confidence of Willard & Co., as well as other brokers.

According to Mr. Dwiggins's statement, the young man several weeks ago ordered Willard & Co. to buy him 300 shares of Bedford Consolidated. A few days later he placed a second order for 400 shares, and the following day Willard & Co. were instructed to purchase a certificate for 2,000 shares. It is alleged that on the next morning the young man sent a telephone message directing the firm to sell the stock, and saying he would be down later. The firm sold the stock, but the young man, it is alleged, never delivered the certificate. Then the firm went into the market to buy the stock to cover themselves. Suddenly the price of the stock jumped up several points, and as a result, Willard & Co. allege, they lost about $9,500, which sum they say they are willing to have repaid.

The defendant denies that he ever ordered the firm to sell the stock.

FOUND DEAD IN A CREEK.

Supposed Suicide of an Unknown Man Near Oak Point.

Policeman McCarthy of the Morrisania Station yesterday found the body of a young man lying in a shallow creek at Leggett's lane, Oak Point.

The man's hands were tied with twine, and the head was buried in the mud at the bottom of the creek. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the police are of the opinion that the man after tying his hands with a loop knot, jumped into the creek, evidently believing the water to be deeper than it really was.

The man was refined looking, and was respectably dressed in a brown and white striped suit, dark cutaway shirt, and black derby hat. He was about thirty years old, and 5 feet 7 inches in height. He had a light complexion, sandy hair, and mustache, and brown eyes. Nothing was found in his pockets that could lead to identification, but on the bank of the creek were the fragments of a letter, dated "West End, Va., July 28th," and was signed addressed, "Dear Harry," and was signed "Cobalt." In the letter writer evidently a young man, expressed regret at some misfortune which had befallen his friend.

The body was removed to the Morgue to await identification.

W. R. McClure Out on Bail.

William R. McClure, one of the alleged grain and mining swindlers in Chicago, was yesterday released on bail in Jersey City by United States Commissioner Lindsley Rove, having reduced the amount from $7,000 to $5,000. Dr. John Craig expects to furnish bail to-day.

PACKAGE WITH $960 GONE

MISSED FROM OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Rather Curious Development After Eleven Days in Which Two Policemen Figure—They Had Rested in the Express Company's Office—Mr. Platt's High Opinion of His Employes—Demand Made at a Police Station for the Money.

Thomas C. Platt and his friends in the United States Express Company, at 49 Broadway, are wondering what has become of $960, which was missed from the money order compartment of that office on the morning of July 31. There is a safe in the compartment for storing away money packages, but whatever its general use, Mr. Platt's friend Wood, who has the compartment in charge, left five packages out on the counter when he went home on the night of July 30. One of them contained $13,000. The $960 package was the smallest.

The police account for the course taken at Mr. Platt's office in regard to the affair by supposing that at first Mr. Platt did not suspect theft. His theory seems to have been, since a large haul might have been made as well as a small one, that the men who took it needed just that amount, and did not care to burden his conscience or his sense of obligation with any more. It was not until the day over failed to return the money for eleven days that the police were informed of what had happened. The report includes a complaint against two policemen who had taken their ease for an hour or so in the company's office that night.

Mr. Platt's janitor is a colored delegate named Burton, who lives at Jamaica, L. I. The patronage of that office consists of two appointments, which were given to an assistant janitor named Johnson, and a night watchman named Eicke, who is white and has initials A. R. F. John Roberts and James L. Bailey, policemen attached to the Church Street Station, were in evidence the night the money package disappeared, and have figured in the developments.

The boxes patrolled by Roberts and Bailey were separated by Doctor Street and Printing Place. When they met there the stopped for a chat, which they declared to continue in the Superintendent's office of the express company. Watchman Little admitted that "they never confessed that they passed a comfortable hour with him while there and an easy chair and a lounge.

Burton happened along about 11:30. Two railroad messengers for the company wished to get inside to sleep. Burton rattled the door. Little appeared after some delay. Burton gave a careless stranger who was with him, and that little came from the money order compartment.

The messengers did not see him leave the compartment, nor did they notice that he had a companion. The next morning about 5:30 o'clock, when Assistant Janitor Johnson was sweeping in the money compartment, he noticed four packages on the counter and called Watchman Little's attention to them. When Clerk Wood arrived early he said one package had been taken.

Chief Detective John Byrne and ex-Detective Sergeant Hickey who work for the company, took the case in hand that morning. Mr. Platt informed them of the missing package. "I wouldn't believe him guilty if I found the money on him," he said, "but I want the money back." Mr. Platt said almost the same things of the others. The company's detectives have failed to give a solution to the mystery.

Chief Byrne called on Acting Captain Moynahan at the Church Street Station Monday and stated the case. This is Capt. Moynahan's version of the interview that resulted:

"Why do you come to me now?" Capt. Moynahan asked.

"Because I want the money," Byrne replied.

"Do you mean to charge Roberts and Bailey with theft?"

"All I mean is that I want the money. I don't care how I get it."

"Shall I understand that you expect these two men with $1,440 salary, to pay you $960 cash?"

"I want the money."

"Well, you must try to get it. If this is the result of eleven days' work by two able detectives, I say you ought to be ashamed of yourselves," was the reply.

Capt. Moynahan said that Roberts and Bailey submitted to the Chief their visit to the Superintendent's office and satisfied him that they were no farther. The company's order requirement is some what lax, despite the veto of both men and reputation of the credit of complaining of their foreman's assistants. They do not come on duty on uniformed posts, and will not do so till after the Police Commissioners' Roberts has been on the force for fifteen years and Bailey for three years. Both have good records.

Mr. Platt will not permit the police to interview Wood, Burton, or Johnson. "There is not the information sought for," the company's detectives.

Open-Air Spectacle With Fireworks.

The peculiar programme of fireworks prepared for Saturday night at Manhattan Beach's Point Open-air Theatre by way of a supplement to the war spectacle "China," promises to be a more elaborate affair than anything the pyrotechnists has ever shown steadily, in the many years before in the many years the firm has been giving his pyrotechnic exhibitions at Manhattan. These hot nights one may sit in the open air theatre without the glare of electricity overhead, if desired, and with an expense which cannot be met in enclosed places. Here is often an opportunity is afforded to sit in the open air and see spectacle, ballet, variety and all high living into the water, and that has been the wide entertainment topped off with a fireworks display.

The Way of the Transgressor.

By Howard Fielding.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. J. Woodbury Newcomb, an elderly student of criminology, returns to New-York from a visit to Sing Sing Prison, meets on the train Frank Gleason, P. Harris, and Jack Pinney, convicts, who have just completed their terms of imprisonment, and who mistake Newcomb for a fellow-convict. To draw them out he assumes the character, and proceeds to tell them the story of his first crime. Frank Gleason then narrates an attempted crime, in which fortune puts him into the position of the rescuer of his intended victim. Jeff Harris describes the unsuccessful burglary for which he has been doing time.

PART IV.

Jack Pinney, the second-story burglar, like his infamous companion, Gleason, had seen almost all parts of the world. Travel had enriched his vocabulary to such an extent that few men could have followed with complete understanding the tale that he told. It was embellished with the cant of criminals in a hundred cities scattered over the globe, so that even Newcomb, the student of unrighteousness, was frequently obliged to ask for a translation of some word or phrase. It will be impracticable, therefore, to reproduce the story literally in the present narration.

It appeared that, on account of some infraction of the law, Pinney was obliged to quit his native land very suddenly and with all possible secrecy. A brief study of extradition treaties inclined him in favor of Spain, and he accordingly took passage in a steamer leaving New-York for Mediterranean ports, touching at Gibraltar. Skill and good fortune enabled him to elude the authorities on both sides of the water, and within a month he found himself in the Spanish capital, seemingly quite free from danger of annoyance by the police. But, though he had outstripped the officers of the law, an enemy quite as much to be dreaded was overtaking him—namely, poverty. His funds had been somewhat scanty when he left New-York, and a thief is seldom frugal. He had hoped to thrive by his own iniquitous trade, but Spain is robbed too much by the Spaniards to afford a ready harvest to the stranger. His knowledge of the language was at that time very imperfect, and the deficiency hampered him. He could not easily form advantageous alliances with the members of his own profession, nor catch the hints that help a clever man to rob his neighbor.

Pinney's last dollar was in sight when, in an eating house that had once been frequented by English-speaking people and still made some pretense of effort to supply their wants, he chanced to take up an American magazine wherein he read the story of the unlucky ring of King Alfonso XII. That ring, as the reader may remember, was made for the father of the present boy King. It was a regal trinket, magnificently set with diamonds and pearls. Alfonso gave it to his cousin, Mercedes, on the day of their betrothal, and it is said she valued it more highly than is common with the great, to whom such baubles are familiar. Perhaps the occasion gave it worth, but we are not accustomed to regard the marriages of royal personages as matters of sentiment. However, Mercedes wore the ring for the brief day that remained to her of life, and when she was gone Alfonso gave the gold circlet with its diamonds and pearls to Queen Christina, his grandmother. Her days were few, and the ring was the King's again. He bestowed it upon his sister, the Infanta del Pilar, who survived the fatal gift about one month. The ring was then given to the youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and she died within three months.

Alfonso XII. and all his Court might well have viewed the ring with suspicion after such a series of events, and yet not have been held more superstitious than other people. That it was so regarded by the King is a matter of record. He would not give it to any one; yet, strangely enough, he allowed it to be put away in his own treasure box, and he died in less than a year.

Evidently no mortal life was proof against the evil power of the ring. The rulers of the States, after the King's death, so decided, and they ordered that the deadly ring should pass out of human keeping. It was suspended by a silken cord around the neck of the bronze statue of the Maid of Almodma, the patron saint of Madrid, whose sanctity was deemed more than sufficient to neutralize the malevolence of the demon that dwelt in the ring. Though the statue stood in a public square no watch was set to guard the costly trinket. Its story was thought quite sufficient to protect it, and the course of events seemed to prove the accuracy of that judgment. No thief in all Spain showed any disposition to barter his life for the ring, doubly protected by its own reputation and the sainted maid to whose care it had been committed.

But Jack Pinney was not a Spaniard. He was a cold-blooded Yankee who did not believe in anything. He did not even

He Was a Cold-Blooded Yankee.

believe that the ring was there, after he had read the account of it in the magazine, but he thought it barely worth while to go and investigate. Much to his surprise he discovered that the story was true.

"When I found out," said Pinney, "I made up my mind that all Spain needed was a roof over it to be a lunatic asylum."

The rascal spent the remainder of that day in blessing the chance that had brought him to Madrid, and doubly blessing the hand that had laid that magazine in his way. There was little need for making plans. To steal the ring was, for a person of his abilities, as easy as knocking an apple off a tree, unless, indeed, some secret trap were set to protect it. This possibility had occurred to his mind early, and could not be dismissed, although his examination of the place had not given him any clue to the means by which the ring was guarded. The square in which the statue stood was large and not well lighted. By night there were few people astir in its vicinity, and the police seemed never to look that way. So much he gleaned by one night's observation; and he decided to make the attempt. That he could secure possession of the ring and escape immediate arrest was nearly certain. The only danger was that, as Spanish thieves were known to shun this adventure, there might be a "round-up" of all suspicious characters from foreign parts, as soon as the city's loss should be discovered. In that case Pinney could not hope to avoid being taken into custody, for he had not the means to leave the city on short notice. It would be necessary first to sell one of the smaller jewels from the ring.

These considerations impelled him to prepare a hiding place for the ring, and he decided to secrete it in the heel of one of his shoes. With this end in view, he removed the lowest "lift" of the heel and cut out enough of the leather beneath to make room for his precious booty. Then he replaced the lift in such a way that it could be quickly wrenched off, and readily put on again with the ring beneath. His plan was to run for the nearest dark corner the instant that he had taken the jewel from the statue's neck, and, having hidden it, to return to the inn where he was living and there calmly await the inevitable arrest, trusting for ultimate freedom to his protestations of innocence supported by the failure of the authorities to find the stolen property.

The succeeding night was admirably suited to the adventure. It was very dark, and there was a high wind with sudden and violent showers. There was little to fear from chance wayfarers, or, indeed, from the police, unless the officers differed radically from those with whose habits Pinney had become familiar in his native land.

The city seemed as empty as a desert when Pinney stole through the square at midnight; and, as he crouched in the shadow of the pedestal on which the statue stood, he felt only such fear as was engendered by the mystery of the affair. This,

Slowly He Began to Creep Around the Base of the Statue.

despite his lack of superstitious tendency, thrilled him to the heart. The mere novelty of the situation was a strain upon the nerves. He had often matched his cunning against bolts and locks and armed guards. He had risked his life for a thousandth part of the value of the jewels that sparkled in the dead monarch's luckless ring. It was the greatest stake for which the criminal had ever played, and the risk seemed incomparably the smallest that he had ever taken in a similiar adventure. His mind could not reconcile the two extremes. His imagination made the danger match the prize, and tortured him with apprehensions quite as harrowing as any that could have been conjured up in the soul of the most superstitious believer in the curse of the ring and the power of the saint.

The voice of caution would be always saying: "It cannot be possible that the ring is unguarded. There must be a hidden watchman; the ring is mechanically protected. An electric flash may strike you dead when you touch it. Perhaps your hand upon the ring may light a thousand lamps around this square, and you may be shot by the assembling guards, like some wild animal taken in a snare."

These terrors crowded in upon him more and more strongly as he leaned against the wet stone of the pedestal, trying to recover his breath. Last in one run across the square. But the longer he waited, the shorter he breathed; and by this he knew that he was afraid. Panic terror was taking possession of him. These black Spaniards were playing with him. They would have him in their clutches in another moment.

It is customary to speak of the reckless daring of criminals. They are thought to be below the level of the fears that torment sensitive men of highly organized moral natures. But that is an error. Thieves, for instance, suffer agonies of fear, but the strong criminal instinct drives them forward, as the drunkard is driven to the cup through the midst of the torments of remorse.

Jack

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE POLITICAL BUGABOO NO LONGER EFFECTIVE.

The Bryan Exhibition in Madison Square Garden Allays All Fear of the Possible Success of the Free-Silver Movement—Financial Sentiment Greatly Improved—Stocks Score Sharp Advances — Better Tone in the Money Market.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Rarely has a single incident made such a complete change in the sentiment of the financial community as did the Bryan meeting of last night. Until then the Chicago candidate had been held up to view as a wonderful orator, whose arguments were irresistibly powerful, and whose magnetism carried his auditors with him. If he had remained away from New-York his personality might have continued to be used as a bugaboo to frighten the financial community right up to the time of election, but having been seen and heard, his terrifying power has been dissipated as completely as other ghostly apparitions with the approach of light. The Wall Street man who heard him last night likened his discourse to the Platte, the principal river of his native State—500 miles, six inches deep, a mighty mile.

It is not to be concluded that there will be no reaction in the market between now and election day, but for the moment it is evident that "the scare" has subsided. The latter is due and reflected in the money market, where time loans were made for a year at 4 per cent for the first time in many weeks. The declaration of the Burlington Directors of the regular dividend helped that stock as well as the other strangers, and hence their fine favorites in the advance. Burlington last paid was 2½, Northwestern's 2½, and Rock Islands and St. Paul's each 1¾ points. All the active issues, except Manhattan and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, scored material gains, although the final prices were not the highest of the day. Manhattan in the early advance sold at 76½, but in the afternoon fell back to 75¾, and closed at 74, a net loss of ¼. Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago preferred, which last week sold at 28, was down to 8 and closed at that price. There were rumors that a receivership was impending, but Mr. Thomas, the largest holder of the company's securities, denied there was any such intention.

The recession in the final hour extended to over a point in some of the active issues, and was due to profit-taking on purchases made early in the day. The short interest took alarm at the rise and was promptly eliminated. The only disquieting feature in the business was the continued weakness of Nashville, Manhattan and Louisville, Henderson and Nashville, Manhattan and Western Union.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were: Sterling 60-day bills, $4.87 for sixty days, and $4.88¾ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾ for short bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In domestic exchange rates were quoted as 5@7½ per cent and 10@15 per cent discount for New-Orleans bank checks, buying; 1-32 discount, selling, par@1-32 premium, buying; 1-32 discount, selling, par@1-32 premium, buying; 1-32 discount, selling, par@1-32 premium

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURP. $5,000,000.
On Liberty St. and 25 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau st.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
20 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. C. S. SCUDAM, Sec'y

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
37 and 39 Wall Street.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
160 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, July 31, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the parties in interest, as provided by the decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been duly confirmed by said decree, and having become absolute, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the undersigned, who are the depositaries of the said instalment, viz.:

$5.00 per share in respect of 6 per cent Preferred Stock, and

$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 15th, 1896, the said holders of such certificates or receipts are hereby notified that upon payment of or before that date of the said certificates or receipts will be delivered, so that such payment may be thereon noted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

GOOD PROFITS.
Attractive Market.
FRED H. SMITH,
8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Write or call for market letter.
Commission 1-16. Weekly Market Letter.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CAN COMPANY,
No. 111 FIFTH AVE.
New-York, August 10, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Can Company of New-Jersey has declared a dividend of four per cent upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable on the first day of September, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, August 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, September 1st, 1896.

GEORGE M. LOWERY,
Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 1896.
61 Broadway, New York, Aug. 12, 1896.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on Thursday, August 13, 1896, to the morning of Tuesday, August 18, 1896, inclusive.
S. M. PREScOTT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CITY AND SUBURBAN GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business of the company as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August 1896, and reopened on the 21st of September next.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Assistant Secretary.
51st St. and 1st Ave.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, Second Judicial District.—In the matter of the application and petition of MICHAEL P. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Brooklyn, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, under chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining the compensation therefor to be made for the property and rights required for Water Supply purposes by the City of New-York.—Master of Jersey Park, Brooklyn.

Public notice is hereby given that the first supplemental report of James C. Berrigan, John De Witt Wilcox, and Franklin Bien, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the third day of July, 1896, and a copy thereof duly certified by the said County Clerk was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City of New-York, on the second day of July, 1896.

Notice is further given that the said report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Parcels Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 to 16, 19 to 21, 23 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 36, 38 to 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49 to 56, 58 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 76, 88, 89, 85, 86, 87 to 91, 93, 98, 99, 102, 105, 106, 111, 116, 119 to 131.

Notice is further given that an application will be made to a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District or Department at the Court House in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, on the twenty second day of August 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report, and for such other and further relief as may be just.—Dated New-York, July 22nd, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City. 5324-1w5wF

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon of AUG. 31, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 85,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Aug. 10th.—Attention is invited to the advertisements in The City Record calling for estimates for furnishing the Fire Department with chestnut telegraph poles and bending. Full information as to the description of the articles to be furnished can be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, as above.
CARL JUSSEN,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AT EAST DUBUQUE and in Galena River, Ill.—U. S. Engineer Office, Rock Island, Ill., August 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., AUGUST 29, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing and repairing dikes in Hudson River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., August 15, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col. Engrs.

PROPOSALS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
New-York, Aug. 6, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 325 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 325 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, will be received by the Commissioners of the Health Department, at their office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, and Franklin Streets, until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of August 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read by said Commissioners.

Any person making an estimate for the above work shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, addressed to said Health Department, indorsed:

"ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 325 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK," and also with the name of the person or persons presenting the same and the date of its presentation.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the penal sum of $25,000.

Bids are required to submit their estimates upon the following express conditions, which shall apply to and become a part of every estimate received:

1st. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work, and by such other means as they may prefer, as to the accuracy of the estimate, and shall not any time after the submission of an estimate dispute or complain of the statement of quantities, nor assert that there was any misunderstanding in regard to the nature or amount of the work to be done.

2d. Bidders will be required to complete the entire work to the satisfaction of the Health Department, and in substantial accordance with the specifications of the contract and the plans therein referred to. No extra compensation beyond the amount payable for the work bona fide executed, which shall be certainly performed for the prices therefor, to be specified in the proposal, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

Bidders will state in their estimates a price for the whole of the work to be done in conformity with the aforesaid forms, corresponding to the particulars set forth therein, by which price the bids will be tested. This price is to cover all expenses of every kind involved in or incidental to the fulfilment of the contract, including any claims that may arise through delays or any other cause in the performing of the work thereunder.

Bidders will distinctly write out, both in words and figures, the amount of their estimates for the work.

Only persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Board of Health to enter into contract and execute the same, pursuant to said award.

Bidders are required to write in their estimates their names and places of residence; the names of all persons interested therewith; if no other person be interested it shall distinctly state the fact; that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and that it is in all respects fair, and made without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

Blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of H. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

New-York is the Money Centre

of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

is the Financial advertising medium read by Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. People read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

SUB-TREASURY ACTION PROPER.

Exchange of Gold for Silver Certificates Not a Requirement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Treasury Department has received no information about the alleged refusal of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to exchange gold for silver certificates. This is a practice that he has followed for years, and is peculiar alone to the San Francisco Sub-Treasury.

On the Pacific coast nearly all the money in circulation is gold and silver coin. But little paper money is used. For the convenience of bankers and others who desire to make shipments of money to the East a practice had grown up at San Francisco of exchanging silver certificates for gold. It cost less to ship $1,000 in paper to New-York than $1,000 in coin. In this way the officials of the Sub-Treasury gradually made all forms of money interchangeable over its counter. As a result, the Sub-Treasury gained from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in gold annually for the past few years, while all other Sub-Treasuries in the East were losing gold. Recently its stock of gold has been reduced, evidently for hoarding purposes, as San Francisco is one of two points only where greenbacks are redeemable—New-York being the other—and for that reason it is presumed that the practice has been continued of making all moneys interchangeable.

As it was simply a practice and not a Treasury regulation, Treasury officials say there was no need of their being informed of it. If it is resumed, they will be equally in ignorance of the fact.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The Gain for the Year Eighteen Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The export trade of the United States, according to the tables published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows a gratifying increase this year over that of 1895. The figures for the month of July of the two years are as follows:

	1895.	1896.
Breadstuffs	$8,500,913	$12,410,603
Cotton	1,015,878	3,404,340
Mineral oils	5,066,658	5,458,917
Provisions	14,020,857	13,891,575
Total	$29,416,357	$25,402,035

For the seven months of the two years ending with July, the figures are:

	1895.	1896.
Breadstuffs	$65,548,723	$81,331,746
Cotton	27,214,126	140,637,350
Mineral oils	35,412,872	35,458,917
Provisions	89,841,724	94,895,061
Total	$288,017,971	$401,895,109

*Eleven months.

SAILORS FEAR THE MURDER SHIP.

The Herbert Fuller Free to Sail, but Cannot Get a Crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 13.—The barkentine Herbert Fuller, on which the recent tragedy occurred, has been released by the United States Consul General.

The Herbert Fuller is now at Liberty to proceed for her original port of destination, Rosario, Argentine Republic. Capt. McLaughlin, the new commander of the vessel, has not, however, as yet been able to secure a crew to man her. He is experiencing much difficulty in obtaining seamen because of the tragedy recently enacted on the vessel.

Capt. McLaughlin has orders to sail as soon as possible.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR $3,439,638.41 OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1896, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

MONDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened for the whole or a part of the following described Corporate Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$100,650 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1926.

900,904 28 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as "School-house Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

95,115 25 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, Sanitary Improvement, Schoolhouse Bonds, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1913.

150,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

25,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York for the payment of awards, costs, charges, and expenses resulting from the Change of Grade Damage Commission, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1910.

45,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York for the construction of the Lenox Library, pursuant to the Chapter 406 of the Laws of 1895, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1915.

148,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the improvement of Public Parks, Parkways, and Drives in the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1915.

100,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for opening roads, streets, and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

25,994 92 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring land, &c., for a Public Park between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

20,518 88 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring land, &c., for a Public Park in the Twelfth Ward, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.

1,200,000 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the payment of State Taxes for the support of the insane, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1915.

This stock is exempt from Taxation, under the authority of Chapter 3, Laws of 1896.

310,500 00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as Additional Water Stock of the City of New-York, the principal payable Oct. 1, 1905.

This stock is exempt from Taxation by the City and County of New-York, under the authority of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted September 3, 1885.

The principal of and the interest on the above-described Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and completing a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus for the brick cottage for female employees for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. Monday, Aug. 17, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of H. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating business, and the proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a kitchen building for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 17, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

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The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a laundry building for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Aug. 17, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

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The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MORE ACTIVE AND PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Fair Foreign Trading and Better Stock Market—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower, but Firm—Provisions Quiet and Firmer—Cotton Active and Higher—Coffee Quiet and a Shade Lower.

There was a fair amount of business in grain for foreign account, but the tight money market at the West caused free selling, while the better stock market brought about a reaction, and the close was steady, at an advance. Provisions were steadier and more active. Cotton was active and very unsettled, closing at an advance, on absence of rains in the South. Coffee was quiet, and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¾@ 21
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28¾@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 @
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	@ 3.65
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 18
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	11 @
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6 @ 7¾
Copper, Lake	10.85 @10.90
Lead	2.75 @

WHEAT—Cottons advanced ½c on fair foreign buying, fell 1c on the tight money market at the West, which caused free unloading by longs, rallied ½c on local covering and a better stock market, closing steady at ⅛c advance, with a good speculative demand. Spot was moderately active and steady; sales, 37,500 bushels, including 22,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, and 18,500 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, also 1,000 bushels ungraded red at 74c, delivered. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 74c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances here, 15,988 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 215,582 bushels; receipts, 125,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 172,849 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak at ⅝@¾c decline on easier cables and a weak Western market, with free unloading by local longs; rallying ⅝@¾c and closing firm at ½@¾c loss, with a better trade. Spot was dull and ½@¾c lower; sales, 50,000 bushels, for export, including 46,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 15¾@15¾c over September, free on board afloat; 16,000 bushels do on private terms, and 18,000 bushels do at 26½c, free on board, afloat. Receipts, 97,956 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 298,489 bushels. Clearances here, 180,371 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 580,701 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened ⅛c lower, advanced ¼@¾c, and closed steady, with a dull trade and no offerings, the West. Spot was fairly active for export demand at under prices. Sales, 39,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24½@24¾c for prompt; No. 3 white at 23½@23½c; No. 2 white shipped at 21½c; No. 3 white, delivered, at 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 18½c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¾c; track mixed, 21@22c; track white, 25@26c for 30,000 bushels. Receipts, 115,600 bushels; exports, 142,493 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August			
September	1,085,000	69¾@72¾	69¾
October	20,000	69⅝@72¾	69¾
December	1,200,000	71½@74¾	73
Total	2,405,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	27,000	28¾@	28¾
September	70,000	28¾@29	28¾
October	47,000	29¼@29⅝	29¼
December	140,000	31½@32	31½
May	60,000	32¼@32⅝	32¾
Total	344,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	15,000	20¾@20¾	20¾

FLOUR—Demand very moderate, and prices without change. Sales, 5,200 bbls. Arrivals, 9,963 bbls and 9,693 sacks; exports, 247 bbls and 9,833 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 28,061 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.40@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at $[illegible] free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 37c, free on board; No. 1 at 37¾c, free on board.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady at 77c, cost, insurance and freight.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.50@$3.45; cut, $3.50@$3.80; ground, $3@$3.40. No. 2 pearled barley, $4.00.

PEAS—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 80, and 90 lb, 50@52½c, individuals 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye peas, 50@55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market continued to show fair amount of tone. There was some activity in trading, as sellers were buyers, and included in their purchases were 500 bbls prime Summer yellow at 23c and 218 bbls off-grade yellow at 22½c. At the close there were buyers of prime Summer yellow at 23¼c, with sellers first at 23c. A small jobbing was transacted in prime white, and prices held steady at 25½@26c. Crude oil was unchanged and steady at 19@20c for prime city. LARD OIL was steady at 33@41c for prime city. LINSEED OIL was quiet but steady at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., Aug. 13.—No quotations on it to-day. Standard's price, $1.04.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—At the West the markets were weaker during early Change, subsequently buying by outsiders and a demand from "shorts" to cover contracts resulted in an advance and the close was steady, with lard on for the day 5@7½ points, and pork 5@7½ points. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 26,000 head.

LARD—The market at the West declined 7½ points at the opening, but later in the day there was a recovery, and the close was on an advance of 2½@5 points. Sharts were covering August closed at 3.27½c; September at 3.25@3.27½c, closing at 3.27½c; October at 3.22½@3.25½c, closing at 3.22½c bid. December at 3.17½@3.20c, closing at 3.17½c; January at 3.35@3.36c, closing at 3.35c. Here the market was firmer, but quiet. Cash closed at 3.50c, nominal. City steam steady; sales, 100 tcs at 3.25c; refined in fair demand; sales, 1,000 tcs; Continental at 4.15c; South American at 4.75c; Brazil, kegs, 5.00c; compound at 3½@3¾c.

PORK—At the opening the market at the West eased off 2½@5 points. Later, however, there was increased buying and prices advanced, closing 7½@10 points up for the day. August closed at $8.40; September at $8.22½@8.25, closing at $8.45; October at $8@$8.07½, closing at $8.07½; January at $8.67½@$8.02½, closing at $7.02½. Here the market was fairly active and firmer; sales, 500 bbls. Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—The Western market was weaker early, and prices declined 7½ points, but buying by outsiders and shorts starting an advance, the close was steady, with prices 5@7½ points higher for the day. August closed at 3.32½c; September at 3.17½@3.32½c, closing at 3.32½c asked; October at 3.25@3.27½c; January at 3.37½@3.40c, closing at 3.40 bid.

CUTMEATS—No changes were apparent in the market for city meats. Business was quiet, but prices held fairly steady. City-pickled bellies, 14-lb average, loose, 4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4½c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 3½@3¾c.

BEEF—Business quiet; prices unchanged. Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $9@$10; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Slow market; prices nominal, $13.50 quoted at 2¾ West and $14@$15 here.

TIERCED BEEF—Steady; decline...Beacon, 4¼c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 100 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 4¾c; 75c; pigs, 5@5½c....Receipts at the West, 39,332 head; last year, 38,134 head. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; 10c lower, $2.55@$3.50; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $2.40@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,500 head; 5c lower; $2.75@$3.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady, $3.30@$3.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,884 head; $2.50@$3.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,500 head; lower, $2.95@$3.15. Omaha—Receipts, 3,700 head; 5@10c lower; $1.60@$2.90.

TALLOW—The market showed no changes. No business of importance was transacted. There was a demand at 3c for city, but melters were not disposed to shade 3 1-16c. Country was in moderate demand and steady; sales, 50,000 lb, at 3@3½c.

STEARINE—Nothing of interest transpired in the market for oleostearine. Demand was light, but there was no stock pressing for sale, and the price ruled steady at 4½c. Lard stearine was dull at 4¼@4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts had very little life in the trading and closed steady at unchanged prices, to 5 points decline. Havre was steady at ¼@½f, decline, and Hamburg quiet at ½@1 pfennig loss. Spot Rio dull and easy at 11c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 10c, cost and freight....Opening Call—11 A. M.—October, 500 bags at 9.25c; December, 250 bags at 9.05c; January, 250 bags at 9.05c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags at 9.70c, 500 bags at 9.75c, 750 bags at 9.70c; October, 250 bags at 9.30c; December, 750 bags at 9.05c; March, 2,000 bags at 9.05c, 1,000 bags at 9.10c; May, 500 bags at 9.05c; total, 6,250 bags. Exchange—45 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; total for day, 7,750 bags.

January, 9.10@9.15c; February, 9.05@9.15c; March, 9.05@9.10c; April, 9.05@9.10c; May, 9.05@9.10c; June, 9.05@9.10c; July, 9.05@9.10c; August, 9.05@9.10c; September, 9.75@9.80c; October, 9.35@9.45c; November, 9.15@9.25c; December, 9.10@9.15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, closing steady at 12@16 points advance on reports of drought in the South, with a fairly active scalping trade, and Liverpool 6½ points down. Spot was neglected and unchanged. Middling Gulf, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
August	7.79@7.82	7.78	7.70	1,500
September	7.53@7.60	7.47	7.35	20,900
October	7.52@7.53	7.54	7.50	21,300
November	7.49@...	7.52	7.27	13,200
December	7.54@7.55	7.56	7.31	31,700
January	7.57@7.58	7.59	7.34	70,100
February	7.61@7.62	7.63	7.36	9,200
March	7.65@7.66	7.67	7.42	7,200
April	7.69@7.71	...	...	...
Total				213,400

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 2,957 bales, against 179 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The condition of the market is in no way changed. Demand does not improve, but there is a little firmer tone to the advices from the interior, and withdrawals of some lots from sale and to make rather reserved offerings. At the same time buyers in need of goods supply their wants readily at the figures quoted. Yields is of nearly all varieties except turtle soup, which are comparatively scarce. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, 97½c@$1; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05@$1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.17½; do, lima, California, $1.65; green peas, bbls, 70c@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts and fair export demand at better prices. Western creamery, 11½@16c; extra, 16c; State creamery, 11½@16c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do factory, 9@10c; do dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and prices firmer. State, large, full cream, 6@7¾c; small, new, 7¾@7¾c; part skims, new, 2@5½c.

EGGS—Market dull and prices unsettled. State, 13@13½c; Western, 11½@12c; do, case, $1@$2.55.

FRUITS—FRESH—There is a light inquiry for choice, large red apples, very few of which are offering. The market is glutted with ordinary qualities of apples of various kinds, but quietly unchanged prices and similar rates for quick sales as an adequate outlet at any prices. Holders are pressing for sales at any bid, and have failed to move the stock. Peaches were in nightly supply to-day, but the quality was ordinary and the demand light, and values moderate. It is claimed up a little better than yesterday, owing to the lighter offerings; prices show very little change, the bulk of sales being in range of 30c@$1 per basket, and only very fancy would bring more money. Pears are not in complete supply, but the demand is light, and prices nominal unchanged. Very little call for Western New-York plums, and prices weak. A few good Moore's Early and Concord grapes from Delaware are selling slowly at any price. Jersey blackberries and Virginia huckleberries are in fair demand when of good quality and a few Delaware have sold up to $2 per carrier. Champion are nearly neglected, even at very low prices. Black berries are still in bad condition, and prices weak. A little better when of good quality. Prime muskmelons are ready, but there are not enough offerings; ordinary kinds are hard to realize and of uncertain value. Watermelons are in good demand and firm, with choice to fancy in range as to size and condition. We quote: Apples, choice, large, red varieties, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; do, fair to good, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, large, green, $1@$1.50; do, medium, 75c@$1; do, small and inferior, 40@75c; do, open head, inferior, 25c; peaches, Western Maryland prime to fancy, per carrier, $1@$1.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, common to prime, per carrier, 40@75c; do, fancy yellow, per basket, 50@75c; do, fancy red, 50@60c; do, straight lines, mixed lots, 20@50c; pears, Southern Kieffer, per bbl, $1@$1.50; Le Conte, $1@$2; Bartlett, $2.75@$3.25; do, per box, $1.25@$1.50; Clapp's Favorite, per bbl $2.50@$3; do, per box, $1.25@$1.50; Seckel, per bbl, $3@$3.25; plums, Western New-York, per 10-lb basket, 20@30c; do, extra large, table variety, 40c; grapes, up river Delaware, per carrier, $2; Western, per basket, 15@20c; do, per carrier, 60@75c; Concord, per 8-lb basket, 10@12c; blackberries, per qt, 4@6c; huckleberries per quart, 6@8c; do, Jersey, $2.50; watermelons, Delaware, per bbl, $5@$8; do, Maryland and Delaware, per 100, $15@$20; do, Southern Illinois, per car, $150@$200; do, South Jersey, $100@$150; do, Anne Arundel, cantaloupe, $1@$1.50; Baltimore, cantaloupe, per crate, 75c@$1; do, Cape and Long Island, per basket, 25@50c; do, per 100, $5@$6; do, Delaware, per basket, 12½@25c; blackberries, per qt, 4@6c; huckleberries per quart, 6@8c; do, Jersey, $2.50; watermelons, Delaware, per bbl, $5@$8; do, Maryland and Delaware, per 100, $15@$20; do, Southern Illinois, per car, $150@$200; do, South Jersey, $100@$150; do, Anne Arundel, cantaloupe, $1@$1.50; Baltimore, cantaloupe, per crate, 75c@$1; do, Cape and Long Island, per basket, 25@50c; do, per 100, $5@$6; do, Delaware, per basket, 12½@25c; blackberries, per qt, 4@6c; huckleberries per quart, 6@8c; do, Jersey, $2.50; watermelons, Delaware, per bbl, $5@$8; do, Maryland and Delaware, per 100, $15@$20; do, Southern Illinois, per car, $150@$200; do, South Jersey, $100@$150; do, Anne Arundel, cantaloupe, $1@$1.50

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Polka M. Wilkins, at $5,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 153 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 325 feet west of Third Avenue, 15 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry T. Bogart, as Trustee, at $60,000, the five-story brick flat and store, southwest corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, 24 by 80. He also sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Anna L. Owen, at $14,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 58 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 14.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 123 Rivington Street, north side, about 35 feet east of Norfolk Street, 22 by 75, three-story brick tenement and use of alley, 8.6 by 75, to Norfolk Street, and use of alley, 8.6 north of Rivington Street; due on judgment, $3,038; prior lien, $2,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 158 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, East side Park Avenue, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, Kings Bridge Road, southeast corner of Jerome Avenue, adjoining lands of J. Searing, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to Be Made.

Nos. [illegible] Avenue, east side, 425 feet south of the southeast corner of Seventy-first Street, five-story brick tenements, by [illegible]; cost, $[illegible]. No. [illegible] Seventy-third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story brick stable and [illegible] dwelling; cost, $[illegible]. No. [illegible] Seventy-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story brick stable and [illegible] dwelling; cost, $[illegible]. No. [illegible] Seventy-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story brick stable and [illegible] dwelling; cost, $[illegible]. No. [illegible] Seventy-second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story brick stable and [illegible] dwelling; cost, $[illegible]. No. [illegible] Seventy-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story brick stable and [illegible] dwelling; cost, $[illegible]. No. [illegible] Seventy-second Street, south side,